RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 184— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	BANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	BANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	BANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10 918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	BANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
13 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	BANPURA ..		16 585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.
‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48,
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
12th August	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYPORE†	Straits, China & Japan.
25th ,,	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan.
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo,
† Cargo Steamer. Calls at Colombo, Straits, Hongkong and Japan only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
4th Aug.	TAKLIWA ..	East & South Africa.
4th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
6th ,,	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.
Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.		Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA	MARU	5845	2 Aug.	12 Aug
TOTTORI	MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA	MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
NAGANO	MARU	3824	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO	MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.
x For Tuticorin.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

GET YOUR CLOTHES
MADE AT
E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms.

Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs.

Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,590,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesbana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmn) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. BANDLE,
General Manager.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to :—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.
AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS
Great Age, Security, Management and
Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to :—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. G. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
Telegrams: ALUMINIUM, Bombay.
REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
Telephone: 25831.
The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES Manufactured of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.
The Oldest Dealers in Caps of all kinds, Country and Foreign made and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.
Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.
The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.
BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R3556

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — GRADUATE in SCIENCE (Physics-Chemistry). Apply HEAD MASTER, High School, Jodiya (Kathiawad).
A R3570

WANTED—AGENCIES of Big Spg. and Wvg. Mills to sell Cloths and Yarns, for a up-country firm of Bombay Deccan. Please apply Box No. 1766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3559

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED—SERVICES of one good SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Calcutta. Salary Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Messrs. JEEWANLAL & CO., Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.
A R3580

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GUJARATI HINDU YOUTH, having ten years' experience of business line responsible capacities and able to do any office routine work, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Communicate with Box No. 1771, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3585

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3584

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

WHITE LEPROSY.—Surely cured in one day by our "FAQIRI SPECIFIC" if not price refunded. 1ST CLASS Rs. 4 per tin. ORDINARY Rs. 3. FACE POWDER—removes marks of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
P R3558

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NIL PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free. Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—PRESSING and GINNING FACTORY in good Cotton Centre also a second-hand slightly used LANCASHIRE BOILER, 24' x 6½' x 150 lbs. Apply to Box No. 1770, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 27074

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TOYS ! TOYS !! TOYS !!!—250 most attractive Metal Toys for Rs. 30 (freight paid). A most profitable bargain. Sample Box Rs. 3 (post paid). Also German Toys from Rs. 25 upwards. (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street-Camp, Karachi.)
T R3579

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

ICE MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA, Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies new ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R3230

FINANCIAL.

MINERALS.—WANTED a CAPITALIST to work Mica and Graphite in Zamindary lands. Graphite extends 10 miles. Climate is healthy. Profit per cent. to per cent. guaranteed. Apply to MANAGER, Mining Camp, Narasimhille Post, via Yellamanchelli, Vizagapatam District.
R R3569

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—1925 THACKER'S DIRECTORY in good condition, Inform with price to Box No. 1772, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3586

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1905.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N W8

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE. Established since 1906. Well-known for first-rate training, excellent results. Special Classes for L. C. C. and other Higher Accountancy Examinations. Pitman's Shorthand & Typewriting (Touch System) under experts by our two months' special course. For terms and prospectus apply to PRINCIPALS, No. 435. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
M. R 3574

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn Touch Typewriting at Greatly Reduced Fees. Join to-day. Success Guaranteed. CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3571

A FEW more STUDENTS can yet be ENROLLED for the G.D.A. Course at the SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY, the only institution affiliated to the University for the B.Com. and M.Com. degree Examinations. Apply sharp.
M

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REGULATION AND CONTROL OF CATTLE KEPT AT ANNESLEY ROAD. (GHAS GULLY.)

ATTENTION of the public is drawn to Section 394 (1)(c)(9i) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, as amended under which no person shall keep or allow to be kept in or upon any premises cattle or other four footed animal except under a license granted by the Municipal Commissioner. Licenses will however be issued on payment of the fees prescribed by Corporation Resolution No. 1452, dated 10th May, 1926.

Any person acting in contravention of the provisions of the aforesaid Section of the Municipal Act is liable on prosecution to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500 under section 471 of the Municipal Act. Action shall also be taken under Section 52 of the City of Bombay Police Act Bombay Act No. IV of 1902 as amended.

N. D. MEHTA.
for Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

NOTE:—

FEES.

Annas 4 per buffalo or other four footed animal.
Annas 2 per Calf.

Bombay Municipal Offices
2nd August 1926.

27070

NOTICE.

WANTED one ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, 15 SUPERVISORS, (including one SUPERVISOR for URDU schools and one LADY SUPERVISOR for Girls' schools) and 13 CLERKS, including one ACCOUNTANT, for the Office of the School Board, District Local Board, Dharwar. Candidates qualified under Rule 51 of the Rules under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, only need apply, within two months from the date of this notice. For particulars apply to the Administrative Officer, School Board, D. L. B. Dharwar.

(Sd.) S. K. HOSMANI,
Chairman, School Board,
D. L. B. Dharwar.

School Board Office,
Dharwar, 1st July, 1926.

27062

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of week-end return tickets between Bombay, Byculla, Dadar and Thana *and* Khandala, Lonavla, Kirkee, Poona, Neral and Matheran will not be allowed to travel by 17 Dn. (S. E. Passenger) on Fridays which leaves Victoria Terminus at 0 h. 15 m.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3-8-1926.

WANTED.

1. Office.—District Board, Gaya.
2. Post and Pay.—A permanent DISTRICT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 1,000—50—1,500.
3. QUALIFICATIONS required. — (a) Must hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering of any Indian University or have passed the final examination of any recognised College of Engineering in India; or

   (b) Must have passed satisfactorily through the whole course of instruction at a recognised school of Engineering in the United Kingdom (e.g., King's College, London; Coopers' Hill College, the Crystal Palace School of Engineering; or

   (c) Must have qualified for the Associate Membership of the Institutes of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom; and (i) have held charge of important works for not less than five years as District Engineer and produce a certificate from his immediate superior during such employment that his conduct was satisfactory; and (ii) produce evidence that his knowledge of the vernacular of the district is such as to qualify him for employment as a District Engineer.
4. TERMS—Shall be on probation for two years.
5. Officer to whom application should be made. — CHAIRMAN, District Board, Gaya.
6. Date by which application should be submitted—31st August, 1926.

NOTE:—All application from intending candidates should be submitted in sealed and registered covers and be superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. None need apply, who does not hold the qualifications stated in clause 3 above on the date of application.

ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINHA,
Chairman, District Board, Gaya.

27041

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5017 of 1923.

MADHAVLAL MAKANJI ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
HARIDAS JADHAVJI. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the High Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1926, at the hour of 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces or parcels of Khoti and Government lands situate in the village of Ghatkoper Taluka Salsette District in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, together with all the Kharaba land belonging to the Mortgagor and appertaining to this land and bearing the following numbers and particulars:—

KHOTI LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas.
66	644	5	9	3	

GOVERNMENT LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas.
78	57	1	3	0	7½
79	58	1	3	0	8¾
80	59	1	3	0	14¼
83	62	1	3	0	13¼
85	64	1	3	0	2¾
87	66	1	1	0	7
90	69	1	3	0	8
92	71	1	3	0	19¾

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. PANDIA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

27079

TENDERS.

SAMNI DEHEJ RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

SEALED TENDERS for the above will be received by the Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Baroda upto 4 p.m. on the 31st August, 1926.

Plans may be inspected and tender forms and conditions of contract may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer Baroda Division, on any working day during office hours.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

27071

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 821 of 1926.

(1) JERAM MAVJI, (2) JETHALAL MAVJI, (3) DEVRAM MAVJI, all of Cutch Nagalpore, Hindu Inhabitants, 1st Plaintiff now residing in Bombay, and Plaintiffs 2 and 3 at Cutch Nagalpore, the last a minor under 18 years of age and of unsound mind by his next friend, the said Jeram Mavji ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) ABDULLA MUNJI, (2) MAHOMEDALLY MUNJI, (3) HUSSAIN ALLI MAHOMED, (4) the said HUSSAIN ALLIMAHOMED, (5) ABDUL RASUL ALIMAHOMED, (6) ISMAIL ALLIMAHOMED, a minor under 18 years of age by his guardian ad litem Hussain Ali Mahomed, the last three being the heirs and legal representatives of Ali Mahomed Munji, deceased, and (7) KULSUMBAI, widow of Gulam Hussain Munji, being the heir and legal representative of the said Gulamhussain, all of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitants, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 residing in Bombay, and the whereabouts of No. 5 being unknown ..... Defendants.

To,

ABDUL RASUL ALIMAHOMED,
The 5th Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs above-named have filed this suit against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 27,448-2-6 and interest on Rs. 27,319-13-0 from 14th November, 1925, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment personally or as heir of Ali Mahomed Munji.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court at the final hearing of this suit on 16th day of August, 1926, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) in person or by an Advocate In default this suit will be heard exparte.

Witness Sir AMBERSON EARRINGTON MARTEN, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 7th day of July, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 7th day of July, 1926.

Messrs. KAMDAR & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

27075

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES AHMED. NAGAR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by pubic Auction on THURSDAY the 5th August, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.). at unclaimed goods Warehouse, G. I. P. Rly., Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton:—

28 Bales Ahmednagar Cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents,
Hummam Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 25152.
On Government List.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

By order of the Smith Automobile Works and on account and at the risk of Dr. S. B Turkhud, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 11th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hummam Street, Fort one "Studbaker" Motor Car No. 3319 Bom. in working order.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. L. B. Holliday and Co. Ltd, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Pragjee Soorjee and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 11th January, 1926, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th day of August, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Samuel Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 759, New No. 6488, Old Survey No. 465, New Survey No. 2759, and Cadastral No. 851 of the Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1587, Street Nos. 63-67, and bounded as follows, i.e. to say, on or towards the North by the property of Poonja Jivraj, on or towards the South by the property of Purshotam Rowji, on or towards the West by the said Samuel Street, and on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31-10-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund up to 31-12-25 ...	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

SIX THOUSAND FUNNY FEET
SIX THOUSAND HEARTY LAUGHS
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
IN
"NEVER SAY DIE"
A rib tickling joy ride.
Live, Love and Laugh.
(Six Reels)
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"NEVER WEAKEN"
The greatest Comedy howl ever attempted in a film.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Patrons please note change of time
YOU'LL DIE LAUGHING
at this ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA .... (LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
Grand Imperial Production
"RAJA HARISCHANDRA"
A selected piece from Indian mythology.
DAILY FOUR (4) SHOWS:
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 P.M.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Daily. Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30.
POPULAR PRICES
Sir RIDER HAGGARD'S well-known novel remade
'SHE' with **BETTY BLYTHE**
Romance re-enacted for Twentieth Century eyes to see!
Also a ROARING COMEDY
Coming NEXT WEEK
WILLIAM FOX presents:—
"QUEEN of SHEBA"
featuring BETTY BLYTHE.

To-night LAST WEEK To-night
KRISHNA CINEMA
Presents
Krishna Film Co's Production
"WOOING NIGHTINGALE"
Beautiful Story & Beautiful
STAGE DANCE
MISS BUBEE
will perform beautiful dance with pleasant Song
DON'T MISS IT. SEE IT TO-DAY.
NEXT WEEK **MADAN KALA** SHARDA PICTURE

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of the "Diamond Mills" advertised for sale to-day has been POSTPONED sine die.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 3.

After the recent decline a rise of 7 to 3 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool market was closed yesterday.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

There is a tendency on the part of some firms to reduce estimates. It remains to be seen what the Bureau Report on the 9th instant has to say. If "straws show which way the wind is blowing" then it would not surprise us in the least to see a Bullish Bureau and a consequent advance.

The following estimates are to hand this morning:—

The Journal of Commerce:—
Condition 66.5 per cent.
Total Crop 14,193,000 bales.
The Wathins Bureau:—
Condition 68.7 per cent.
Total Crop 14,842,000 bales.

Our opinion:—

The American market after having fluctuated considerably during the past two weeks again shows signs of inactivity and moves within comparatively narrow limits due to restricted business passing on account of the near approach of the third instalment of the official Bureau Report. Operators are bewildered as to what may happen, as reports about the weather now to hand are of a conflicting nature and until the Government document referred to above is actually out, a material movement in prices is hardly to be looked for. In view of unfavourable weather reports in the latter half of last month having been circulated by private cables, it is quite on the cards that a bullish document will be published by the Government this time.

There is no change to report regarding the local market and the undertone remains steady with a continued good enquiry for actual cotton from Japanese Exporters and local mills. We advocate sales of New Crop Broach on any temporary advance from the present level.

A small advance being reportd in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee higher with Broach July-August at Rs. 349½ and gradually improved to Rs. 351 on Shroffs and general buying and closed at the same rate, whilst New Broach April-May opened at Rs. 325½ and steadily improved to Rs. 331¾ on Commission Houses and Exporters buying and closed at Rs. 331. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 330¼ and going up to Rs. 331½ on buying by Jobbers closed quiet at Rs. 330 on Commission Houses selling.

Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 317 and advanced to Rs. 320 on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 319½. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted at Rs. 271.

Our market for ready cotton was firm yesterday and the demand was fairly good.

COTTON.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations 6 p.m.	
Fully Good Broach April-May	330
Fully Good Broach July-August	349
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	269½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	318½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

M G Bengal—Superfine 315, Fine 303, F Good 291, Good 281.

M G S. Punjab—Superfine 311, Fine 299, F Good 287, Good 277.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 352, Fine 342, F Good 327.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 377, Fine 367, F Good 352.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 357, Fine 337, F Good 342.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 370, Fine 332, F Good 351, Good 346.

M G Punjab-American—Superfine 380, Fine 372, F Good 361, Good 356.

M G Sawgin-Dharwar—Superfine 380, Fine 372, F Good 361, Good 356.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Fully Good Broach April-May	331
Fully Good Broach July-August	351
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	271
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	319
Good Southern Aug.-Sept.	333

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd August, 1926:—

Cotton	2,016 bales.
Wheat	3,959 cwts.
Linseed	5,633 cwts.
Rape, etc.	70 cwts.
Gingellyseed	451 cwts.
Poppyseed	259 cwts.
Groundnuts	550 cwts.
Castorseed	1,425 cwts.
Rice	2,454 cwts.
Myrabollams	770 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,771 cwts.
Mowraseed	10,177 cwts.
Gram	7,165 cwts.
Juwar	1,465 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	116 cwts.
Bajri	2,818 cwts.
Coal	903 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 3.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,91,218	2,96,411
Central India ..	514	3,79,486	3,45,329
Barsi and Nagar ..	53	2,23,331	2,07,316
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,101	98,205
Berar	121	4,77,818	5,71,415
Central Provinces ..		2,46,504	2,68,009
Total Oomras ..	688	16,92,168	17,77,295
Dholera		2,82,168	3,14,632
N.W. Provinces ..	97	1,30,076	1,32,689
Rajputana	221	1,12,528	81,198
Sind-Punjab ..	52	2,94,301	3,64,393
Broach		3,12,564	4,86,569
Coompta & Dharwar	388	1,51,151	2,06,768
Western-Northern	643	105,202	1,13,462
Coconada	4	2,988	1,766
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	2	64,094	36,512
Persian	21	4,680	6,892
American		17,207	5,649
Egyptian and African		79,244	65,801
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,615	3,53
Total	2,016	32,12,066	36,00,129

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 29th July This year	Last year
Europe	43	5,32,927	6,76,390
Japan & China ..	8,583	17,74,972	19,35,797
Coast Ports ..		23,199	21,577
Up-country by Rail		100,982	15,096
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		15 368	33,269
Total ..	8 636	24,47,448	27,12,329

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	270/75	.....
Bengal Fine M G	255/65	.....
Bengal F G M G	240/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	255	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/50	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/50	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/30	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30	.....
Arvi Fine M G	325/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/20	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/310	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/75	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	350/60	.....
Broach F G M G	320/25	.....
Muthia Fine M G	255/65	.....
Muthia F G M G	240/45	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	365/70	.....
Westerns Good M G	310/20	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/45	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	385/95	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	310/20	.....
Dhollera F G M G	310/15	.....
Kalagin F.G. M G	.....	.....

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Aug. 3.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 3
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	[illegible] 3
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pahaney (Pacolmala)	,,	1 1 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 6
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) 36 [illegible] 8302/5803:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
David Mill	,,	1 1 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Surdari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GRE / DRILL x lbs. 6:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	12 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 4 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 8 0
Hindustan	,,	8 8 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 7 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 0
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 9

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 2.

October	17.74
December	17.72
January	17.73
March	17.86

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed to-day.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	¾	58 12 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 8 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	¾	57 0 0
Brass, German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French ¾ to 2		0 0 0
Copper German	¾	59 0 0
Copper German	1	60 12 0
Copper German	1¼	60 12 0
Panchteka Joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	56 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	56 6 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1⅝ to 2		56 8 0
German Copper 1⅛ to 1½ to 2		61 0 0

GOLD

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Ready:—21/8/9.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/8/3, highest 21/8/6, at 6 p.m. 21/8/6.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/1/3.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/2/3.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Ready:—66/3/0.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 66/4/0, highest 66/4/3, at 6 p.m. 66/4/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 66/3/0, highest 66/3/3, at 6 p.m. 66/3/3.

Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 1/0/0.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/8/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

The sixth death anniversary of late Lokmanya Tilak was celebrated in Lahore by the City Congress Committee by holding a public meeting on Sunday night under presidency of Lala Dunichand when speeches were made recalling the services Lok. Tilak had rendered to India and urging the people to follow in the footstuffs of the departed patriot.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling DD 1/5 7/8.
LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Aug.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 15th Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 276½
Bank's buying T T 274½.
Bank's buying D D 273½.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 269½.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 1380.
Bank's buying D D 1490.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1505.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 131.
Bank's buying 60 Days 127¾.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 150¼.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 194¾.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 89 3/4.
CROSS RATES:—
London—New York Dols 4.86 5/16 2nd inst.
London—Japan 1/11 13/32 2nd inst.
London—Paris Frcs 198.50 2nd inst.
London—Belgium Frcs 192.00 2nd inst.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.12 2nd inst.
London—Italy Frcs 150.00 2nd inst.
London—Prague Frcs 164.00 2nd inst.
TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE:—
Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	1380
American Dollars	276 1/4
Hongkong Dollars	150 1/2
Shanghai	194 1/4
Japan	130 1/2
Singapore	130 3/4

Market steady.

London, Aug. 2.

Exchange on London in Paris	closed.
Exchange on London in German	20.41 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy	150.20
Exchange Amsterdam	12.10 1/4
Exchange Switzerland	25.12

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent. 2nd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 11/32 per cent. 2nd inst.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1½ per cent; 3 Mos. 2½ per cent; 6 Mos. 2½ per cent; 12 Mos. 4½ per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Gold £4 4 11½ 2nd inst.

Silver London Ready 29 3/8d. 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 29 3/8d. 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 63 3/8 cts.

DISCOUNT.

London, Aug. 2.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 9 32 p.c.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 11/32 p.c.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4 p.c.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4 p.c.

New York, Aug. 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	35,000
Spot Cotton at New York	19.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.67
Futures at New Orleans. October	17.66
Futures at New Orleans, Jan.	17.53
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7) quality	19 1/2
Demand Bills	4.85.81

KHORASAN MUTINY.

SHAH INVESTIGATING SITUATION

MESHED, Aug. 2.

The Shah is now well on his way to Meshed primarily no doubt to judge the situation in Khorasan. He has placed under arrest the General Officer Commanding, an event which has caused much satisfaction and surprise in Meshed, for complaints of peculation and oppression against him had been general. He has also been suspected of having had a hand in the recent mutiny. The Shah intends apparently to hold a review of troops in Brijand where troops in Khawash and other stations in Sarhad have been told to concentrate. This has led to a rumour among the excitable Sarhad tribes that Persian garrisons are to be withdrawn permanently and concentration in Brijand may have to be put off in consequence.—A.P.

THE WEATHER.

THE MONSOON.

STRENGTHENING IN CENTRAL PARTS

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The monsoon has strengthened in central parts of the country but continues weak in Burma, and Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and North Hyderabad and local in Central India West, South Hyderabad, Coorg, Madras Deccan, North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Burma, Bengal, East Punjab, North East Baluchistan, and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Lashio and Sibsagar two inches; Tezpur one and a half; Darjeeling four; Balasore two; Cuttack one and a half; Ranchi two; Darbhanga one; Naya Dumka three; Allahabad two, Lucknow one and a half; Mangalore one a half; Chakrata two; Amraoti and Chanda one and a half; Ratnagiri and Mormugao two; Aurangabad three; and Nizamabad and Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal.

EARTHQUAKE REPORTS.

Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity at their origin about three thousand seven hundred miles away were recorded by Simla seismographs at ten hours forty minutes yesterday and nine hours and eighteen minutes this morning.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 3rd

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 3rd Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to 3rd August 1924	June 1st to 3rd August 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point.	0 23	39 16	25 18	36 39
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 54	58 56	27 43	40 43
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 32	50 38	28 02	38 42
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 3rd August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.637 inches (·066 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.597 inches (·043 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —·047 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78 0 "
Maximum " 84.1 degrees (0.2 below normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (0.1 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 85 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WNW
Velocity " " 17 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 248 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·23 inches
Total rainfall during the month 2.09 "
" " year 42·25 "

ECHO OF CALCUTTA RIOTS

YOUTH OF 16 COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Yusuff Begg, who had been arrested and charged for the murder of a Hindu named Mathura Tewari in Tarachand Dutt Street on July 22nd during the Moharrum riots, has been committed to the High Court Sessions by the Additional Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Bainbridge, on whose identification the accused was arrested, when examined by the Public Prosecutor, said that he was a motor salesman and that on the day of the occurrence he went to one of his customers in Armenian Street. He noticed two men walking from south to north on the Chitpore Road. The accused came from behind and stabbed one of these two men. The injured man fell down and accused ran down Tarachand Dutt Street.

Witness, continuing, said that he followed the accused and noted his dress, etc., for identification. At that time, Mr. Mulcahy, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, with two sergeants, reached the spot and to them the witness told what had happened and said that the assailant was a boy of about 16 years and of fair complexion. He led the police officers down Tarachand Dutt Street where the accused had fled. When they reached Zakeria Street he saw the accused on the left hand pavement and as soon as the accused saw the witness he began walking away hard. He pointed out the accused to the police, and the accused was arrested.

Witness, proceeding, said that the accused had bloodstains on both his hands and his shirt pocket also was bloodstained.—Free Press.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

JAPAN'S RIGHT TO EXIST.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMPETITION WITH LANCASHIRE AND INDIA.

Mr. George Bronson Rea writing from London contributes the folloiwng article to the "Far Eastern Review":—

For twenty.two years Sir Montagu Turner has directed the affairs of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, during which time the dividend has been increased from ten to over twenty per cent., the shares have doubled in value and the reserves built up from £300,000 to £4,000,000. A splendid achievement. The bank has grown in prestige and usefulness branching out in its chosen field where ever the advancement of British trade required its services until now its forty.five branch offices are familiar landmarks in all the Asiatic trade centres from Tokyo to Bombay. The annual report to the shareholders is invariably an accurate impartial and highly interesting summary of Asiatic political and trade conditions. The chairman has the happy faculty of illuminating a dry and uninteresting financial statement, with valuable remarks on the general Far Eastern situation. His last report for the year ending December 31, 1925 is a faithful though condensed summary of actual conditions, ending with the happy announcement that the bank will distribute a 14 per cent. dividend together with a bonus of 6s. 3d. per share free of income tax, representing a return of 20½ per cent. One is prepared after reading the depressing introductory remarks to accept what follows as a justification for reducing the dividend and we can imagine the joy of the shareholders on learning that although nearly every British bank in Chian is fighting with its back to the wall in the fierce struggle to survive, the Chartered Bank is paying its customary fat dividend and piling up reserves. This feature of the report together with the trade returns lends strength to the Foreign Secretary's view that the position of trade and industry in China is not quite as disastrous as it is purported to be.

JAPAN'S COMPETITION.

While it is not our purpose to take issue with Sir Montagu Turner or underestimate the value and importance of his excellent report, his remarks afford us an opportunity to invite attention to essential truths which may help to a better understanding of the forces underlying the present disastrous state of British trade in China. In explaining the reason for the decline in imports from Great Britain into China during the last year for which figures are available (1924), Sir Montagu says that there is more than one cause and "regrets to say that Japanese competition has cut very seriously into our trade, and it affords one food for thought to consider the merits or demerits of such matters as international eight-hour-day agreements when a vigorous competitor like Japan is not in the fold." In referring to Indian conditions he also "regrets to say that the Indian mills are still suffering badly from their exceedingly keen competition with Japan where the system of long working hours still prevails a severe handicap to the Indian mills."

This simple state of fact, however diplomatically put, leaves the impression that Japan is not playing the game. It is unfortunate that a leader of high British finance should feel impelled to emphasize the part played by Japanese competition in cutting into British trade in India and China as the unqualified statement is certain to be misinterpreted and employed as an additional argument in the insiduous anti-Japanese propaganda disseminated throughout the world from Europe, and stiffen British antagonism towards Japan in China.

The Japanese textile manufacturers might well reply that their ability to market their products is as much a life-or-death matter to the economic existence of Japan as it is to Lancashire, in fact, more so, for while the unemployed Briton has unequalled opportunities for finding relief by emigrating to the many fertile colonies ruled over by Great Britain, the exclusive laws of America and the British Dominions compel the Japanese to remain at home, where they must work or starve. The inference that Japan is not adhering to international standard of trade ethics is only the first rumble of the storm of angry denunciation that is bound to follow as the struggle for existence in Japan becomes intensified through being denied an outlet for her people, forcing them to work at reduced wages in order to live. There is a distinct parallel in the population problems of Japan and pre-war Germany, with the difference that where the doors of all countries were open to the German emigrant they are now closed to the Japanese. The Germans, however, refused to emigrate in large numbers, remaining at home to build up the most formidable and efficient industrial machine in the world, which, by reason of the keener struggle for existence confronting them, resulted in their capturing the markets of the world and seriously endangering the British trade position in their own colonies. One of the lessons taught by the Great War is that a rapidly multiplying people confined in a restricted area must be provided an outlet, or, by compelling them to remain at home the rest of the world must face the alternative in disastrous trade competition. The penalty must be paid, either by handing over to them additional territory or inviting a ruinous trade rivalry arising from their greater necessity for gaining a livelihood. There is no escape from these alternatives.

JAPAN NOT TO BLAME

On the other hand, the efficiency of the Japanese mill-hand and workman is considerably lower than that of the British mechanic and even though paid an equal wage he would have to work longer hours to even up the difference. This is the almost unanimous verdict of every foreign engineering expert who has carefully investigated working conditions in Japan. There is no need to stress this point. Even the Japanese admit it. So the longer working hours prevailing in Japan cannot fairly be cited as a reason for the failure of British manufacturers to compete with the products of their labour. Might not the cause be found nearer at home? The present tendency of British labour unions to limit production in order to make jobs last longer, has probably as much to do with the cost of their finished product and consequent decline of British trade as the longer working hours of the Japanese.

It is only necessary for the current articles appearing in "The Daily Mail" setting forth the findings of the British Labour Commission investigating American manufacturing methods, to realize that unless the British workman comes to his senses and gives a fair day's work in exchange for a fair day's wage, American and perhaps German efficiency will make still further inroads into his special markets and deprive him of the means of livelihood. It was only the other day that a statement was made by the head of the British Empire Steel Corporation (operating under government lease the iron deposits of Newfoundland), that its cost of production and delivery of iron ore was so affected by inefficient methods of cargo-handling in British ports that they could not rely on Great Britain as a market. "It takes," declared the chairman, "fourteen days to unload a cargo of iron ore in British ports against two days in Rotterdam where the ore is unloaded for the German market which takes eighty per cent of its total output." The superior efficiency of the Americans and longer working hours of the Asiatic may serve as a satisfactory argument to sooth British sensibilities and blind them to their own mistakes, but in view of the voluminous testimony concerning labour conditions and troubles in the British Isles they are not convincing to the intelligent foreign observer.

That everything is not as it should be in the British cotton industry is indicated by the present slump and movement now taking definite shape for some form of control in the spinning section. According to the head of one of the largest groups of British mills, the present disastrous situation is entirely due to the spinners themselves, who, as soon as short time movement had improved trade, began the process known as "inching in," that is underselling one another. This had brought the trade down to a lower point than before. The spinners were very happy under the Cotton Control Board during the war, and resolutions are now being passed by the shareholders of many companies urging that there should be a government inquiry into the state of the cotton trade on the lines of the commission on the coal industry.

In declining to sign the international eight-hour-day agreement it is quite evident that Japan had her own special reasons for doing so. The Japanese Government very probably and most properly declined to sign away the only small margin of advantage that enables its people to eke out an existence in competition with more efficient nations. The cost of living is exceedingly high in Japan; in fact, much higher than in England. Tokyo to-day is the most expensive place in the world. Japan also has her labour troubles. The Japanese millowner is not always in the same fortunate position in regard to his workmen as his British colleague who can shut down his plant and lay off men at will. When the Japanese manufacturer is compelled to discharge a large number of operatives in order to reduce expenses, he generally has to pay them a year or two years' wages for the privilege of exercising this right. We do not recall at this time any incident during which this system has been invoked in the Japanese textile industry, but we have a vivid recollection of its application in the government and private dockyards and other manufacturing industries, which confirms our belief that the textile manufacturers are not exempt from the hold-up of labour. It behoves the Japanese manufacturer to keep his establishment working at full time and to set aside a tidy sum out of his profits against the day when a decline in business will restrict his output, or force him to close down, and discharge his men.

PORTENTS OF THE FUTURE.

The internal pressure in Japan is yearly growing greater. An outlet must be found, as even by working day and night and creating new industries up to the limit of their financial resources, the capitalists of Japan can only partially relieve the situation. The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, (the largest textile company in Japan) has recently contributed from its own funds the necessary expenses for a committee to proceed to the headwaters of the Amazon and make a report on a concessin covering twelve million acres which the Brazilian Government has granted to the Japanese for settlement and exploitation. This is merely one of many signs which convey to the observer that the internal pressure in Japan is rising to the danger point. Another portent is seen in the announcement that Baron Goto will emerge from his retirement to head a new political party whose main planks will be the solution of the population problem and safeguarding Japanese interests in Manchuria, at present Japan's only outlet. As Goto's political strength is derived from the radical and labour element the next general election, (the first under the suffrage law) may have some startling surprises in store for the rest of the world. Goto also advocates closer relations with Russia. The struggle for existencein Japan is plainly becoming keener and the Indian and British textile trade is feeling the first disastrous effects from an unavoidably merciless competition. If, instead of pointing to this competition as a reason why Lancashire is losing out in a life-or-death struggle, and so creating misunderstandings that will ultimately lead to hatred and strife, the British would sympathetically co-operate with their old ally to find a solution to her problems, the cause of humanity and economic stability would be immeasurably advanced.

INDIAN MILL MISMANAGEMENT.

Our point of view is supported in part by the testimony of Sir Charles C. McLeod, chairman of the National Bank of India in his annual report to the shareholders. In explaining why the Japanese mills are underselling the Bombay mills in the Indian market, he makes no reference to the longer working hours in Japan but says: "no doubt a depreciated exchange has enabled the Japanese manufacturers to compete in India; but surely... with the raw material at their door and the whole of India as a market for their production, Bombay mills should be able to hold their own. During their period of prosperity some of them were too lavish in distribution of profits and sufficient financial provision was not made for the adverse times which come to most industries. With economical and intelligent management there is no reason why Bombay mills should not return to prosperity."

As the yen is rapidly recovering its par value, depriving the Japanese of the advantage of a depreciated exchange, this factor will soon disappear from the competition, and the slight advantage enjoyed by Japan by working longer hours should be more than offset by the price of raw material and unequalled facilities in marketing enjoyed by the Indian mills. If, however, instead of honestly admitting the facts and Japanese competition in the form of longer working hours is employed to divert attention from mismanagement in India and labour troubles in England, British sentiment is going to grow more and more hostile towards Japan.

PROTECTION FOR GLASS MANUFACTURES.

(Special for the "Bombay Chronicle.")

Though some not very successful attempts at glass-manufacture were made in this country prior to the year 1900, Indian glass industry, though in its very infancy can show to-day almost an unbroken existence and history after that year. The abnormal conditions which obtained in the country during war-time especially after 1916, brought into existence many glass factories scattered over the land but most of these mushroom factories went out of existence as soon as the war came to an end and the economic conditions which ushered them into existence disappeared. India consumes a large quantity of glass ware annually and if we take the value of the average of glass imports during the years 1919 to 1924 we find that it comes up to 2½ crores of rupees. This is certainly not an insignificant figure. India consumes chimney and globe ware alone to the extent of 45 lakhs of rupees and bangle ware to the extent of 75 lakhs of rupees annually. There is a variety of other glass ware in use and it must be further pointed out that the use of glass ware is steadily on the increase due either to choice or to fashion or to necessity. There is thus an ever-growing market to absorb the products of Indian glass industry. There is an abundance of the principal raw materials in the country and good and intelligent labour is available which can be trained and made efficient for purposes of this industry. There is therefore absolutely no reason why glass industry should not prosper here. Glass manufacture on modern lines is something new in this country and there are naturally some difficulties in its way, difficulties with which nascent industries have to contend. Government in this country unlike the national governments in Germany and United States of America has been most indifferent till quite recently to any indigenous industrial activity to say the least, if not quite apathetic though its apathy has been all too plain in a number of cases. There has however been a change in its attitude and Government of India have emerged wiser out of the fires of the great war and they have now accepted a policy of discriminate protection for India a thing that should have been done decades ago. Protection has already been given to some industries and we hope it will be given to the glass industry too.

In these days of international commerce and world markets, it is really difficult for an industry which is new in a country to grow and compete in the open market with the same industry established a long time ago in other countries. No nation gives its manufacturing secrets to others. They have to be learnt by hard work and experiments. The principal difficulties in the way of the Indian glass manufactures are the difficulties of lack of a sufficient and steady supply of trained labour and their inability to adopt the latest methods owing to want of funds. Also they have very little money for purposes of experiment. In this respect the Paisa Fund Glass Works at Talegaon (Dabhadi) have been doing excellent pioneering work for many years. In fact they began glass manufacture in this part of the country. But Government has not helped with any grant of money to this day so far as we are aware. The Industries Department of the Bombay Government could have most conveniently given them within 3 or 4 years a grant of 3 or 4 lakhs out of provincial revenues on condition that its interest should be devoted to experimental purposes. Many of the students who learnt their lessons in glass-making at Talegaon are working in other glass factories to-day.

Many glass factories which were started in war-time went out of existence as observed before during the years 1919 to 1924—because there no longer existed the abnormal war-time conditions which ushered them into existence and in sense guaranteed the easy sale of their products. So long as the glass industry stands on a precarious and uncertain basis it can not attract capital. But when it becomes well established and when it has passed its period of infancy, there will be no want of capital. Under a healthy protective regime this period of its infancy can be shortened. The industry will gather strength and establish itself on a solid foundation. The protection which is sought by this industry at present is of a temporary nature and the advantages derived therefrom have to be devoted to the improvement of the industry to produce the desired effects. Indian glass industry which is in the main manufacturing only chimney and globe ware has to venture into other lines of glass manufacture and it will surely do this at no distant date and meet to a very great extent the glass ware demand of India. War has produced a kind of revolution in all departments of life and even the British glass industry is to-day fighting for protection against competition from Continental Europe.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

TRANSFER REGISTER OF STERLING DEBENTURE HOLDERS

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani inform us that owing to increasing tendency of Indian investors to invest in Sterling Government Securities, as well as sterling debentures of well-known Indian concerns, the Managing Agents and the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., who have issued over £2 million 7 per cent. 1st mortgage sterling debentures are about to maintain a transfer Register of sterling debenture stock holders in Bombay so that the debenture holders who are on the Bombay register can get their dividend less Indian income tax and in the event of death save heavy English death duties. The debentures are at present quoted in the London market at £91 They are repayable at £102½ and will run upto 1st July 1937. The Company has, however, the option to repay the debentures on any date fixed for payment of interest on giving at any time after 1st July 1937 six months' notice to the holders. At the present price 7 per cent. 1st mortgage debentures of the Tata Iron Company will yield 7.10 per cent. net to investors in India. It is expected that arrangements for opening the transfer register in Bombay will be completed by the end of October. The dividend is payable twice yearly, namely, 1st July and 1st January on each year. Owing to increasing confidence of investors in the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., it may not be surprising if within a couple of years a considerable portion of the sterling debt of the Tata Iron Company is taken off the London market and transferred to Indian register. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to have registers opened also of other sterling securities in other concerns under the same management, namely 7½ per cent. Andhra Valley Notes secured by 1st mortgage debentures; 4½ per cent. 'A' debentures of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., guaranteed by the British Government under the Trade Facilities Act and 7½ per cent. 'B' debentures of Tata Power Co., Ltd.

To quickly get rid of RHEUMATISM

You cannot possibly choose a better remedy for your rheumatism than De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for these remove the *cause* of the trouble and thus effect a radical cure.

Another big advantage is that De Witt's Pills act so quickly. To-day you may be tortured and crippled by pain, but if you would take De Witt's Pills you would notice marked improvement in a few hours and in a few days all your aches and pains would disappear and your health and strength would be fully restored.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

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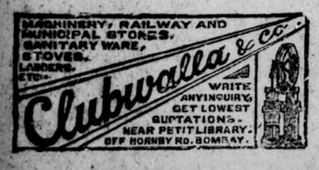
KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica,* or *Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.



MUSLIM CORPORATORS OF CALCUTTA

INSIST ON RESIGNATION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The twelve Muslim Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation, who have tendered their resignations to the Mayor over the question of inquiry into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor, were informed to-day of the charges against Mr. Suhrawardy. The Muslim Councillors have expressed their dissatisfaction at the charges and it is stated that they will insist that their resignations should be accepted.—Free Press.

PLEA FOR PROHIBITION IN COCHIN

COCHIN, Aug. 1.

At question time in the Cochin Legislative Council the excise policy of Government came in for severe criticism and non-official members urged that the state should adopt prohibition as their goal. When the demand under excise was made members suggested the abolition of the license fee for tapping sweet toddy which has now penalised the jaggery industry. Government accepted the suggestion and offered to abolish the fee from the next official year.—A. P.

HINDU SABHA CANDIDATES FOR PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

The Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha has nominated candidates for 9 seats of the Punjab Council. Lala Durgadas, advocate, has been adopted to contest the Lahore non-Mahomedan constituency against Lala Duni chand who is a Congress candidate.—A. P.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER.

A LAHORE MOVE

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

To carry out their programme of promoting inter-communal unity in general, the Lahore League of Youth organised an inter communal dinner. The dinner took place on Saturday night at Sir Gangaram Buildings when covers were laid for over seventy persons and among the guests present were Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Kalinath Roy, Pandit Santanam, Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohan Lal, Homi Rustomji, Rai Bahadur Dr. Maharaj Krishna, and Gulam Mohiuddin.

Mr. H.M. Chatterjee, President of the League of Youth, in proposing the toast of the guests thanked them for encouraging the League in their difficult task of removing communal tension and sympathising in their programme of work. One inter-communal dinner, he said, taken at one common table, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Christians sitting side by side amidst most friendly atmosphere, can achieve more lasting good and real spirit of brotherhood than hundred platform speeches and paper resolutions. (Cheers.)

Dr. Kitchlew then proposed the toast of inter-communal unity and spoke at length on the Hindu-Muslim problem and thanked the President and the members of the League for their efforts in promoting peace and goodwill at a time when the people were getting sick of riots and disturbances engineered by interested and mischievous persons.

Pandit Santanam seconded the toast in a short speech which was supported by Mr. Rustomji, Jang Bahadur Singh, Ghulam Mohiuddin and Mr. Chauhan. The function was a great success and the gathering dispersed at about midnight.—A.P.

LOQUACIOUS CORPORATORS.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Adverting to the resolution I moved at Thursday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, allow me to say that the principal aim of my motion was to save for the Municipality much of the time and energy it is now wasting to the ultimate disadvantage of the rate-payer. It must have been the unfortunate experience of the Press as it has been mine, to hear members alone, not numbering more than half a dozen, always speaking on every subject that comes up for discussion without materially adding any fresh information. When questions of Municipal Sanitation, Engineering, Finance etc., are taken up they are handled as though they were of mere passing interest, and those who can say something either do not say it or are not allowed to do so for want of time.

Some of the sedate and sane members old and new have been paying serious attention to the questions coming up for discussion. The Press is never likely to have caught them wandering aimlessly, for these gentlemen specially study the subjects before they make a speech. No wonder they command a respectful hearing. If individual members or groups of them will make it a point to apply themselves to a particular branch of Municipal problems and make a special study of it, that particular group alone may address itself to a particular proposition before the Municipal Corporation, and thus much of the time spent in hearing empty speeches may be saved. It is well-known that owing to this indiscriminate speaking the old agenda of the Corporation always remain in arrears. To my mind economy in time is as much necessary as economy in money. It is time that avoidable loquacity is discouraged both in the interests of the tax-payers and the city.—Yours, etc.

ERACHSHAW R. HEERJIBEHEDIN.

MEETING OF JAMSHEDPUR WORKMEN

TATA CO'S GENEROUS OFFER

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 2.

Presiding over a mass metting of the workmen of Jamshedpur held last evening, Mr. C. F. Andrews announced that on strong representations of the Labour Association, the management of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. had now agreed to spend this year rupees one lakh and a half on building 200 more quarters for labourers, another lakh and a half on the drainage schemes. Housing and sewage are two of the pressing needs of Jamshedpur, and the above concessions are therefore great gains obtained by the Labour Association. Mr. Andrews said that expenditure of three lakhs was not sufficient to meet the requirements of Jamshedpur, and hoped to obtain further expenditure next year on these two items, for which he, as president of the Jamshedpur Labour Association would continue to press.

He also announced that the general manager of the Company had agreed to receive direct representation from the Labour Association in case of serious miscarriage of justice, or where new principles were involved, in dismissal of employees. The management had also agreed to some minor demands of Labour Associations, such as filtered water supply inside the works at the East Plant and promised to recommend strongly to the Board of Directors to secure the services of a Lady Doctor and provide a water tank in Bistapur Market for the convenience of vendors and the general public.

REORGANISATION OF ASSOCIATION.

A resolution was unanimously adopted urging the Government of India and the local Government to grant direct representation to Jamshedpur as an urban centre. Mr. Andrews said that he had drawn up a scheme for the reorganisation of and election to the Labour Association, and he wished to finish election of office bearers before he left for South Africa in September next. He also announced that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had promised to visit Jamshedpur by the middle of August. The meeting authorised him to accord her a warm welcome and to thank Mr. D. C. Gupta, ex-vice Chairman of the Association who is now Director of Industries, for his invaluable work for it.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Council Election Meeting 6.30 p.m. Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. K. F. Nariman to preside.

THURSDAY, Aug. 5.

Ladies' Meeting, under the auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha, at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate Devi Ahalyabai Holkar anniversary.

Bengal Club Anniversary.—The 4th anniversary of the Bengal Club will be held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, today (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. when a farce in Bengal (Alik Babu) will be staged. All Bengalees are cordially invited to attend.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, today (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave-length 387 metres.

Adult Education.—The Study Circle in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P.A. Wadia under the auspices of the Adult Educational Association will meet to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

Anthropological Society.—At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Society to be held this evening (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Board's Meeting Room of the Prince of Wales' Museum, Esplanade Road, Fort, Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., will read a paper on: "The Gaur Tapas of Azarbaizan and the Ancient Custom of Preserving Bones after the Disposal of the Body."

On this occasion an Astodan (Ossuary) ordered out by Dr. Mody from Bushire will be exhibited and compared with other old ones in the Museum received some fifty years ago.

SEND CONGRESSMEN TO LEGISLATURES.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) will take place to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, for contesting the forthcoming Provincial and Legislative elections according to the Congress Mandate. Mr. K.F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. B.G. Horniman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, Purshottam Tricamdas, F.J. Ginwala and K.P. Khadilkar will speak.

All are cordially invited to attend.

PRISON HORRORS.

GOVERNMENT'S EVASIVE REPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The Hon. Mr. Hotson replying to Mr. G. I. Patel about the account of prison horrors in the "Chronicle" and the statement of facts about the same and also the illness of Messrs. Majali, Divekar, Mahar and Kaujalgi said he did not understand what useful purpose would be served by publishing such records."

The above appeared in to-day's "Chronicle." Let me, therefore, reply to the Hon. Mr. Hotson and men of his mentality what useful purpose it would serve if full accounts and admission of the tortures and the disgraceful treatment meted out to some of our political prisoners in Indian jails, were published.

(a) The admission and exposure would thoroughly open the eyes of the civilized world, if any further exposure was at all necessary, towards the presumption of the Englishmen that their rule in Inda is benign and just, and that they are treating their political opponents as fairly and honestly as they treat their own in their country.

(b) The further exposures and admission of the tortures in Indian jails would wean away the small support they are at present getting from some of their adherents who are purposely kept in ignorance of what is going on behind the four walls in the name of Law, Order and Justice.

(c) When other civilized nations are rapidly introducing drastic changes and reforms in their jails, and uplifting a prisoner, the contrast and the pig-headedness of authorities in Indian jails would make sensational heading. May I here quote the words of a well-known Bombay judge in a public lecture in England "that Indian jails were matriculated colleges of crime."

(d) The publishing of all records of treatment meted out to prisoners and fancy punishments would very well compare with the report of some of the splendid works of the missionary societies from foreign lands in India.

(e) The Government wants India's co-operation, which properly translated means abject surrender and submission to the high-handed methods of their bureaucrats and if the accounts of jail treatment are published by Government as they publish all and other details in their jail reports who would for a moment put faith in the benignity of the bureaucratic rule?—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR B. CHOTHIA.

4 Baboolnath Road,
July 30.

AND STILL THEY COME.

MORE HOUSES COLLAPSE

The rains of the past few days have brought in its train a series of house collapses. Monday was marked particularly with the coming down of not less than four buildings in different divisions. In the Fort division there were two cases of collapse in the morning followed by a third at 11th Kamatipura when the rear portion of a four storeyed buiding belonging to Abdulhussein Yusufali came down with a crash. The building fortunately was not tenanted and nobody therefore was injured though it caused tremendous excitement in the city. The fourth incident occurred on Monday evening at Umerkhadi when a portion of a four-storeyed building belonging to Shanker Gangaram Prowkar collapsed with a thundering crash. The debris fell on the first floor of the adjoining house belonging to a widow named Ratnabai and considerably damaged the property. The fire brigade at Byculla being informed, went immediately with motor ambulances on the spot and helped the tenants to vacate their rooms.

CHANGE IN A SOLICITOR'S FIRM.

We understand that the firm of Messrs. Ferreira Vallabhdas Kamdar and Co., Solicitors, has dissolved and Messrs. Kamdar and Co. now carry on business at Eldon Road, above P. and O. Banking Corporation, Fort.

JAIN CONFERENCE

PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The special sessions of the Jain Shvetamber Conference met for the fourth and the last day on Tuesday afternoon Mr. Bahadurjinhji Singhi presiding. The attendance was as large as on the three previous days.

After the usual prayers, the chairman moved a resolution putting off the consideration of the changes suggested by the Jain Convention (1925) in the constitution to the next sessions of the Conference. The resolution was adopted without any discussion on it.

Mr. Manilal Kothari of Ahmedabad then moved the formation of a Committee of six members of the Jain community to carry on propaganda regarding the Shatrunjaya question.

Mr. Kothari speaking in support of his resolution recalled the struggle of the Americans for Independence under the leadership of George Washington and exhorted the Jains to follow the noble example of the Americans. Theirs was a peaceful fight on constitutional basis. To bring the oppressors round self-sacrifice and self-purification were necessary. He, therefore, exhorted the Jains to follow the teachings of the Mahaveers in their real sense and to stand on their own legs.

After the resolution was duly supported, it was put to vote and was declared carried.

The Conference then adopted a resolution appealing to the Jains to subscribe to the Sukrut Bhandar Fund and another thanking the president.

The president in reply thanked the Reception Committee and the delegates for their help and co-operation in bringing the proceedings to a close successfully. He asked them all to do everything they could to bring about the solution of the Shatrunjaya question as soon as possible. He also thanked the different volunteer crops.

The Conference then dispersed.

RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES.

Under the auspices of Shree Cutchee Dasha Oswal Jain Mahajan a reception will be held to honour Babu Bahadursinhji Singhi of Calcutta, the President of the Special Sessions of Shree Jain Shwetamber Conference, Seth Raoji Sojpal, the president of the Reception Committee, Seth Amritlal Kalidas the President of the Bharatiya Jain Swayam Sevaka Parishad and Mangaldas Nathubhai Kharidiya, the President of the Reception Committee at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at Shree Cutchee Dasha Oswal Jain Mahajanwady, Khadak.

A feast will be given by the above community to the delegates and the members of the Subjects Committee, and volunteers of both the Conferences at 4 p.m. at the same place.

ASSAM CONGRESS

RECEPTION COMMITTEES MEMBERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Mr. Nabinchandra Bardoloi, General secretary of the Reception Committee of the 41st Indian National Congress, has already planned and commenced an extensive tour in Upper Assam districts.

The total number of members enlisted up til now by the Reception Committee is over 380, and the total sum realised exceeds Rs. 15,000 in donations and subscriptions. Congress grounds have been cleared, and levelling operations are on, though work is hampered now and then by rains.—Free Press.

TRAVANCORE COUNCIL

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 2.

The budget session of the Travancore Legislative Council opened to-day, the Dewan presiding. The non-official members will be meeting to-morrow for the informal discussion of the draft budget and other important matters.—A. P.

AT THE SEVA-SADAN.

Photo by Jirage and Sons.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin paid a visit to the Seva Sadan, Poona, on Friday last. Lady Irwin is seen in the photograph on the right with the Dowager Rani of Jamkhandi, while on the left are Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the Rani Saheb of Sangli (President of the Seva Sadan), the Rani Saheb of Akalkot, the Rani Saheb of Bhor and others awaiting her Excellency's arrival.

JAIN VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE

Shriyut Amritlal Kalidas Sheth

President of the Shri Bharatiya Jain Swayamsevak Parishad, which held its first session in Bombay on Monday.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURES.

BERAR P. C. COMMITTEE INVITES APPLICATIONS.

AMRAOTI, Aug. 3.

At its meeting held at Akola on the 1st instant, the standing committee of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee invited applications from Congress candidates for the Provincial Council and the Assembly. The applications which must reach the General Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, before the 14th will be decided by the Standing Council at its meeting on 15th August at Buldana. Mr. N. C. Kelkar's name was suggested by the Committee for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the Congress.—A. P.

M. DE JOUVENEL.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Paris.—M. De Jouvenel will return to Syria at the end of the month to complete his programme, but will not seek renewal of his mission after the expiry of his term in October.—Reuter.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

IN SIND

HYDERABAD (Sund), Aug. 2.

Public meetings were held yesterday in Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and various other places in Sindh to celebrate Tilak's anniversary.—A.P.

AT DELHI

DELHI, Aug. 2.

The sixth anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak was observed here last night under the auspices of the City Congress Committee when prominent local speakers addressed a meeting and made a touching reference to the memory of Tilak.—A.P.

BE READY FOR "SATYAGRAHA."

EXHORTATION TO JAIN VOLUNTEERS

In their addresses both Sheth Mangaldas Nathubhai Kharidia, chairman of the reception committee of the All-India Jain Volunteers' Conference which was held in Bombay on Monday, and Sjt. Amritlal Kalidas Sethi, President, emphasized the need of disciplined Jain volunteers being ready to offer Satyagraha or passive resistance in respect of the Shatrunjaya pilgrimage. The latter concluded his address thus:—

Now in case all our peaceful and legitimate efforts fail to secure justice for us and our rights be not restored, we must be out on a campaign of passive resistance, having the Akali martyrs as our ideal, and with heart-rending cries of success to the Holiest of our Tirtha, should proceed cheerfully to Palitana jails. This course, though apparently easy, is very thorny. The first step towards this is to prepare an army of trained, well displined, truly inspired, self-sacrificing volunteers and then the actual campaign should be undertaken in a perfectly organised way to fight peacefully to the last. Young men in the community should be prepared to join this holy crusade with resolution and resignation as was shown by the Akalis for the Shri Gurudwara Temple. When this great campaign is decided upon and when there is call for volunteers, it is the duty of every true Jain male or female, to give a splendid response to this call of duty by enlisting himself or herself as volunteers for this religious war. If we carry our fight peacefully in this way, success is ours, as there can be no State or authority that can withstand a religious fight for the vindication of truth and justice.

A LAST HOPE.

I, however, believe that the shrewd Palitana Darbar will avert such unpleasant and delicate situation, since the present Thakore Saheb has the nobility o heart and is a thorough politician. He will not like to have a permanent schism in the relations of the Darbar and the Jains. Let us hope that this fight be shortlived. But it is our duty to have perfect control over all our efforts and I trust my volunteer friends will bear in mind this and all that had been said about them.

CORPORATION AND ITS EXECUTIVE.

PRESIDENTIAL RULING QUESTIONED.

MR. R. M. CHINOY'S JUSTIFICATION.

To-morrow the Bombay Municipal Corporation will resume the unfinished debate on the following motion of Mr. K. F. Nariman:—

"That the Corporation is of opinion, that the President's ruling directing that the amendment of Mr. K. F. Nariman to item No. 146 in May Agenda was out of order because it issued a direction to the Commissioner is incorrect and it hereby reverses the said decision under Rule 30. The Corporation is of opinion that under the constitution it enjoys a superior position and has a right to issue mandatory direction within its scope and function to the Head of the Executive."

The amendment proposed by Mr. K. F Nariman and referred to in the resolution above was as follows:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to issue orders to the Encroachment Department that whenever goods are seized, they should always pass receipts on the spot for the goods so taken."

The President, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, in giving his ruling observed that the original proposition of Mr. Dost Mahomed G. Khairaz and Mr. Nariman's amendment did not differ from one another in substance but only in form. He went on to remark:

"The authority on which I ruled Mr. Nariman's Amendment out of order was Section 64(3) of the Municipal Act which runs as under:—

'Subject whenever it is in this Act expressly so directed, to the approval or sanction of the Corporation or the Standing Committee and subject also to all other restrictions, limitations and conditions imposed by this Act, the entire Executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act vests in the Commissioner.'

The question of the respective functions of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Commissioner and of their position with regard to one another was frequently thrashed out in the Legislative Council when the Act of 1888 was on the Legislative anvil in the form of a Bill. The present Section 64 originally appeared as Section 65 in that Bill and was modified and given its present form after repeated discussion."

PHEROZESHAH MEHTA'S VIEW.

Mr. Chinoy then quoted extracts from the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Naylor, the Hon Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Telang, the Hon. Mr. West to show that "the Legislature intended that subject to the general and special check of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee, the Commissioner was to conduct the executive operations without any minute interference by either of them." Mr. Mehta had said:—"When the question is raised with regard to any Section in the Act, on whom the duty lies of performing a special function, Section 65, which is a general controlling Section, will step in, and assign the executive functions relating to the performance of any act or duty to the Commissioner all the others to the Corporation."

In another place he had said:—

"Real local self-government did not consist in the direct exercise of executive powers by the Corporation, by themselves or by Committee."

In conclusion, Mr. Chinoy observed:—

These quotations from the speeches of eminent men on the Bill, I think, fully bear out my view of the point at issue. Mr. Nariman has, however, challenged the correctness of my view and has brought forward a motion for declaring that my ruling on the point was incorrect and for reversing my decision under Rule 30 of the Corporation Procedure Rules. As the question on which I have given my ruling is a constitutional one, I wish Mr. Nariman, who felt aggrieved by the ruling, had rather brought forward a motion for taking Counsel's opinion on it instead of asking the Corporation which mostly consists of laymen to decide the question themselves, and I would not have had any objection to his doing so, as such opinion would satisfy both me and him. It is obviously undesirable that the Corporation should be asked to pronounce opinions on questions of vast constitutional importace like this without taking Counsel's opinion thereon, particularly when, as in the present case, the Corporation are asked to go against the constitutional position which has been recognized for over 50 years as the key stone of Municipal Government in this City.

Mr. Nariman, however, desires to move the motion in the form in which it appears in his name on the Agenda paper, I have no other alternative left, but to vacate the chair and allow the motion to be freely discussed in my absence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EASIER.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

There was some selling pressure in the Government Securities Market. Hence, the 3 1/2 p.c. Securitities were easier, the rates receding to Rs. 76-15, while 5 p.c. 1945-55 was quoted at Rs. 108-3.

"Tone" was quiet. Buying strength was absent from the market.

The Governor of Bombay gave a Dance at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday, the 2nd instant.

It is understood Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras will be appointed to act in the temporary vacancy caused by the nomination of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Law Member, Madras Executive Council as an additional member of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Horaby Road.)

OCTOBER.

3rd August, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.74
To-day's Opening Rate	17.72
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	17.68
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Closed.

OCTOBER.

3rd August, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.44
To-day's Opening Rate	9.42
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.37
Difference	—.07

Khandi	330-0-0
Smri	330-4-0

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

PLANTING NOT COMMENCED AT SEVERAL PLACES.

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

Bombay, Aug. 3.

As reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" the heavy and continuous rains in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency have proved to be highly injurious to the crop situation, specially that of cotton.

The planting of cotton has had to be delayed for several weeks, on account of heavy and continuous rains, in certain parts of Surat district as well as in Kathiawar. At certain places, the planting of cotton has not even commenced, whereas, at some other places in Sorat and Khandesh districts, the sowings have been washed away, as stated in our report, and re-planting would be necessary.

The above information in the "Bombay Chronicle" had a dramatic effect on the Bombay market, which opened firm, and showed a sharp rise.

Buying commenced freely. The offices, the Marwari jobbers and the Japanese firms were large buyers of cotton. Oomra opened at 317 and rose to Rs. 320|-; Broach July opened at Rs. 348 1|2 and rose to Rs. 351; while Broach April-May opened at Rs. 328 1|2 and rose to Rs. 331|4 at 3-0 in the afternoon.

The New York cables talk of cotton offtake of 15,200,000 bales, during the year just closed. The Balance of Cotton in America is estimated at 5,300,000 bales only. The cabled news state some damage to the crop.

In these circumstances, we expect the market to be firm, for some time.

SILVER MARKET "STEADY."

CHOKSEYS BUYING.

IMPROVED CHINA EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The Bombay Silver Market was steady during the greater part of the day. The opening was weak. In the morning, China Exchange was 1s. 10 1|2d. Hence, the Chokseys were sellers. The rates went down two annas. But later on, the China Exchange improved 2 annas or 1|8d., the rates quoted being 1s. 10 5|8d. This led to bear covering and buying by the Chokseys. The rates improved, and were quoted at Rs. 66-6 for 1st settlement, and Rs. 66-5 for 2nd settlement.

The "tone" was steady. Offtake of Silver is about 125 bars a day.

GOLD "FIRM."

BUSINESS SMALL.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The Gold Market was steady to "firm" during the greater part of the day. Though the Exchange was nominally quoted at 1s. 5 7|8d., there was a strong belief prevailing in the market, that it would be fixed at 1s. 6d.; the Simla cables speak of its being fixed at 1s. 6d., by the Exchange and Currency Commission—though Sir Purushottamdas is in favour of a 1s. 4d. rupee.

Gold opened at Rs. 21-8-3, and improved to Rs. 21-8-6 in the afternoon, on account of bears covering. There was not much business.

Offtake of ready gold is estimated to be about 15,000 tolas a day.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1926.

DEFRAUDING INDIA.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance is the most definitely retrograde and positively unacceptable document that has been inflicted upon the people of India during the last few years, particularly during the blasting financial regime of Sir Basil Blackett. It is needless and fruitless to revive once again the painful memories of national insult and humiliation associated with the appointment of this Commission. Suffice it to say that the Commission, granted grudgingly as sop to the insistent and persistent demand for a wholesale review of the injurious and impossible currency policy foisted upon this country in the hectic enthusiasm of the post-war unsettlement was, despite the universal Indian demand, made a packed body of *Jobukmies*, whose personnel indicated from the very outset the foregone conclusion which the Commission has now officially recorded in response to the wishes and orders of its author and creator. It is sad to recall that in the Commission are associated four distinguished (?) Indians, three of whom have thrown overboard, without a tremor or a hesitation, the interests of the dumb millions of India; while the fourth, despite all that his champions and admirers had been trumpeting to the world, has been unable to induce a single member of this determined Commission to record even a halting support to the all but unanimous Indian opinion on the subject. But, as we have observed, it only serves to revive the miserable and painful memories to think now of the antecedents and the beginnings of this most harmful and injurious of all Commissions. The Commission has, despite Indian misgivings and opposition, sat and deliberated, and at last reported; and it is with the findings and recommendations that we must now deal. More, we have to concentrate our national opposition to them, first mobilising it and making it articulate.

The point likely to arouse the most lively interest in the business world of India as well as in official quarters, is the recommendation connected with the stabilisation of the rupee. "Stabilisation" says the condensed recommendation of the Commission, (Majority Report) "of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s. 6d." This was long known to be the trend of the Commission's opinion, long understood to be the desire of the Indian Finance Department. It is impossible, in the limited space at our disposal to do justice to the reasoning or the travesty of argument adduced in support of this extraordinary proposition, or to recapitulate, even in brief, the considerations advanced by the dissenter, Sir Purshottamdas, who has been unable to win over a single additional member of the Commission to his way of looking upon this pivotal provision in the Majority Report. We consider the argument of a likely dislocation of contracts recently entered into on the basis of the actual rate,—and, by parity of reasoning, the more general argument of the price level,—to be too patently a fallacy to require any lengthened refutation in this preliminary review of the astounding findings of this extraordinary Commission. But this much at least may be mentioned even at this stage, that if the only strong argument for the 18 penny ratio is merely the dread of a possible dislocation, and the apprehension of the effect on the price level, we can say very little for the sense of history, or even of equity and economy characterising the findings of this pet creation of Sir Basil Blackett. The only innovation, if it can be called an innovation, is contained in para 166, whereby the currency authority is obliged to buy gold and to sell gold, or gold exchange at its option, at the gold points of the exchange. This is really nothing new or extraordinary, or even a concession from the traditional position of Sir Basil's department; except that the obligation is now recommended to be made statutory, there is absolutely nothing novel or unusual in this laboured suggestion of the Commission. In practice, moreover, the obligation will be utterly ineffective, for the Indian currency authority will, in normal times, have little occasion to sell gold, as the credit balance of India is usually very large, and, therefore, India requires to sell no gold for use abroad. Besides, the statutory obligation seems to be duly hedged in and safeguarded by the provision, leaving it to the discretion to buy or sell gold or gold exchange. The entire fight of India was all along against this anomalous, suspicious and injurious situation, caused by the "discretion" vested in the currency authority to buy or sell gold exchange at its option and convenience. There can be no confidence in a currency system which leaves such wide margin for discretion.

We are by no means impressed by the reasoning in support of these positively retrograde and misleading provisions and recommendations. To us the point of still greater interest and importance is that relating to the legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half sovereign in India (paras (65-6). The Commission has the effrontery to recommend, at this time of the day, that this quality should be removed. Words fail us literally to express our sense of indignation and horror at this definitely retrograde measure, should this atrocious recommendation ever materialise itself. It is, however, of a piece with the central recommendation which opines that the ordinary medium of circulation should remain the currency note and the silver rupee, thereby signing the final death warrant of any hopes of an honest, automatic Gold Standard and Gold Currency. The corollary of a new Central Reserve Banking authority, which to the Commision's recommendations seem congenitally indispensable, appears to us only in the light of a needless additional complication, which will make one more opportunity for the mismanagement of the Indian currency system. We shall revert to this notion in another connection, later on, as also to the arguments and reasoning of the dissenter in this behalf. Here we need only observe one more indication of the senile character of the present report. Against the weight of principle as well as precedent, the Commission has definitely pronounced in favour of a return to the one-rupee note. This single recommendation, in dead opposition to the experience of the business world in India, is enough to condemn irretrievably the entire report. As we have already observed, it is impossible to do justice to such a momentous issue in so short a space, with so brief a notice. It is utterly impossible even to make a bare mention of the salient features of the dissenting minute, which leads a forlorn hope for the restoration of the 16d. rupee, and argues for the extension or modification of the Imperial Bank Charter Act to permit that institution to do the additional work likely to fall upon it if the majority recommendations materialise themselves. Nor is it within the limits of this article possible to discuss the more technical aspect of the detailed provisions relating to the note issue, the reserve, its constitution and location and the analogous points. We shall revert to every one of these on subsequent occasions at greater length and in fuller detail. But we cannot permit even this occasion to pass without recording our most earnest and emphatic protest against the unseemly haste which has induced the Government of India simultaneously with the Report to announce their own resolution of policy on its central recommendation. Such a haste allows no time for public discussion of this gravest of the grave issues of policy, and, by fastening Government to a definite line of action in advance, endeavours to shut out all consideration and discussion, and, to say the least, is likely to arouse the most lively suspicion, distrust and opposition.

LIBERTY OF PRESS

In acquitting Mr. P. K. Chakravarti, ex-Editor of "Forward", of the charge of inciting race hatred, Mr. Justice Rankin and Mr. Justice Mukherjee gave a sound judgment which goes some way in vindicating the liberty of the Press against the onslaughts of the bureaucracy. Mr. Chakrabarti published, in "Forward" of April 27, an English translation of an Urdu leaflet that had been in circulation for some days previously. The only comment the Editor made on the translation was: "Let us wait and see what steps the guardians of law and order take in the matter." For this he was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code and directed to be of good behaviour for a period of six months in his personal bond of Rs. 500. It was in disposing of the Editor's appeal against this decision that the learned justices delivered the judgment referred to above. The judgment throws some much-needed light on the applicability of the Section in question to journalists. The judges held that the newspaper had published the translation in the ordinary and perfectly legitimate way, a sensible piece of news without any intention to utilise it for the purpose of promoting or furthering class hatred. They further observed that to constitute an offence the publication must be a part of the purpose of the case to promote racial hatred, and if it did not form a part, the mere circumstance that there might be a tendency was not sufficient; and that whether the editor was promoting enmity or not and what was his intention should be gathered from the internal evidence. Their lordships also held that "if the Legislature intended to lay down that people could be proceeded against for publishing any matter which in the opinion of the Court had a tendency to promote ill-feeling the Legislature would have to say so in plain terms, for the court would not be able to infer from what the Legislature had said that Section 153A of Indian Penal Code and Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code were intended to restrict the liberty of the Press". There could hardly be a more scathing condemnation of the ambiguity of the law which draws within its ample net as many innocent editors as guilty ones. We are not, however, disposed to be over-jubilant with regard to the rights of the Press. It is only a question of time for the bureaucracy to make the Sections concerned clear yet elastic enough to suit its way.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

AS A BUSINESSMAN SEES IT.

(BY LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.)

III.

The next Congress at Calcutta (1901) went a step further, and "*sympathised*" with the Indian settlers in South Africa the resolution being moved by Mahatama Gandhi as a "petitioner on behalf of the hundred thousand Indians in South Africa." The Congress at Ahmedabad "once more urged upon the attention of the Government of India the serious grievances of Indian settlers in South Africa and asked for just and equitable treatment."

Resolutions to similiar effect but with necessary changes as situation changed and moved were passed at each sitting of the Congress, not forgetting to thank Government for small mercies and stated that no settlement could be wholly satisfactory or be deemed final which did not secure equality of treatment and in 1912 asked the Government of India to adopt a firm and decisive attitude and to take such retaliatory measures as might be calculated to protect India's *Self-respect*."

The Town Hall Meeting.

Here or very near here stands the situation, the Government of India having so far achieved nothing practical and the Indians in South Africa and particularly in Kenya being still treated as "*Chattels*." It is because of this that the meeting held in Town Hall on 11th September 1923 passed the resolution reading

"That, in order to bring home to the authorities in England and the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates the feeling of indignation and resentment caused throughout India by the decision of His Majesty's Government on the Kenya question the public meeting is emphatically of opinion

(1) That Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar should enter an emphatic protest against the injustice of the Kenya decision in the Imperial Conference and should withdraw from it except in the event of their being convinced of a definite chance of obtaining a reversal of the decision of His Majesty's Government.

(2) That India should not participate in the forthcoming Empire Exhibition and the Empire Economic Conference.

(3) That in future all colonial non-Indians wishing to enter, reside and serve in India be subjected to the same restrictions and disabilities prevailing against Indians in the country from which they come including those relating to the right to trade and to hold properties and mining and navigation licences in British India or in Indian States in alliance with His Majesty or the right to vote under the present Election rules.

(4) That pending the abolition of all preferential rights still reserved for Europeans under the Criminal Procedure Code, these special rights in the case of Colonials be immediately abrogated.

(5) That as a *retaliatory measure* the different political Associations and business bodies calling this public meeting be requested to appoint a committee of experts to prepare a scheme of complete boycott of goods made in all parts of the British Empire except India showing from time to time which goods should be boycotted and the method and manner of their boycott, according to the condition and requirements of the country."

It was in sympathy with and support of this resolution that the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed what is known as the Boycott Resoltion.

A Question Of Self-Respect.

It will thus be seen that the motive power behind the Corporation Boycott Resolution is the *status and treatment of Indians abroad.*

As Mahatma Gandhi is at present writing week by week on the subject giving his personal experiences in South Africa we will stop here and those who are interested to know how the matter developed and how Passive Resistance (Satyagraha) had to be resorted to, can follow the subject in the reminiscences which Mahatma Gandhi is giving in "Young India' and which the IndianPress is reproducing. Suffice it to say that the situation since then has not cleared and even those who were most sanguine, against all historic sense, of the ensuing Round Table Conference bettering the condition are disappointed by the statement of Mr. Boydell, Minister of Labour, stating that the Union Government's position is explained to the Government of India viz., that the *Union Government has no intention of departing from its expressed principles on the Asiatic question* but is willing to consider any suggestion from the Government of India that might "ameliorate details in the application of these principles."

It will be thus seen how the land lies. When all the verbiage of words is removed, it can hardly be denied that the situation in South Africa and in Kenya turns round the status of Indians in the British Empire and at the bottom is of *Colour*. If Britain forgets India and again thrusts her aside, as in the past, she will in addition to placing a volcano with her own hands under her throne will plant a cancer in the heart of her Empire. To my mind the question of status of Indians abroad is a problem of psychology, of England's mentality towards India and *vice versa*, I also know the difficulty of England's position, as I know that the "colour-sense" of the Anglo-Saxon is one of her strongest senses, and when that sense is fortified by economic interest, the problem becomes more difficult. For England, this question is sphnix question. She must answer it or be eaten up.

Wilfred Scawen Blunt in "His Diary" under 12th September 1907 has the following which touches the *true* spot. He says

"Our Government is faced at last with a question which will go far to break up the Empire. If it proves anything to the Radicals, it will prove that their old doctrine is the right one, namely, that the Colonies are no strength to England, but a weakness. George III was logical in his day, when he insisted on governing North America, as well as holding it under the Crown. It is quite illogical to hold it and to be powerless to govern as our Whigs are trying to do. The result will be that we English shall be responsible for all the evil done in the Colonies, and shall become demoralized by consenting to it. We shall have to choose very soon between the Colonial Empire and our Indian Empire. We shall try to keep both, and please God, we shall lose both."

(To Be Continued.)

PROBLEM OF THE BHILS.

WHO WERE THEIR ANCESTORS ?

(BY N. B. PAVGI.)

I.

I have perused with interest the two articles of Mr. S. Laxmidas Shrikant on the Problem of the Bhils published in the "Bombay Chronicle" some time ago, and also the observations of Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Rai, in respect of the Bhils and other aboriginal tribes, whom he supposes to be "those who occupy the background of Indian history, who are prehistoric, and are the very people whose remote ancestors were once masters of the Indian soil, whose joys and sorrows once made up the history of the Indian Peninsula." This, however, with due deference, I venture to think, to be but a sheer romance and a figment, as will be perceived by the patent fact, that the Rig Veda, the oldest and the most genuine document in the world, gives not the slightest indication in respect of the matter, as will be seen later on.

I presume, that both the aforesaid gentlemen have been aware of the fact, that the Soma sacrifice, during even the remotest Rig-Vedic times which formed the latter part of the Tertiary Era, as will be presently proved, was, as admitted by all, the very essence of Vedic ritual. Nay, the Soma sacrifice was the most ancient, the first, and the earliest (R. V. IX 96.10). It was, moreover, deemed to be the very soul of sacrifice. (R. V. IX 2-10; 6.8). And even Mr. Tilak had had to admit this, by declaring thus: "Of this sacrificial system, the Soma sacrifice may, at any rate, be safely taken as the oldest representative, since it forms the main feature of the ritual of the Rig Veda." (Vide Tilak's Arctic Home in the Vedas, p. 205, Ed. 1903; Dr. Windischmann's Dissertation on the Soma Worship of the Aryans; and R. V. I. 91.1).

Aryavartic Origin and Growth of Genuine Soma

Soma is a plant, now extinct. That it belongs to the vegetable kingdom was a fact also known to our Rig Vedic ancestors (R. V. I. 91.6). It was indigenous in India, and not at all exotic, as some, like Mr. E. B Havell, would have us believe. I had, however, in a monograph, under the title "Indigenous Soma and the Aryan Autochthones in India", completely disproved all his arguments, as far back as 1921. In Aryavarta, which was known as the Land of the Seven Rivers, during Vedic times, Soma grew in abundance on the (a) Cis-Himalayan slopes (R. V. III. 48.2; A. V. XIX. 39.1, 39.8) of which Munjavan mountain having formed a part (M. Bh. XIV. 8.1), Soma had its appellation—Manjavata, derived from this reputed range (R. V. X 34.1), (b) banks of the river Sushoma and the Arjikiya (R. V. VIII. 64.11), or of the Indus (R. V. IX. 14.1; 29.4; 61.7), and even in (c) the beds of Sharyanavat Lake (R. V. VIII. 64.11; IX. 113.1), situate on the plains of the Kuru Kshetra, near Delhi, of great renown.

Iranian Soma Spurious.

Obviously, the Soma-plant grown in Iran is spurious; and even Drs. Martin Haug and Windischmann affirm the truth of my statement. (Vide the "Parsee Religion" of the one, p. 220, Ed. 1862; and "Dissertation on the Soma Worship" of the other).

Moreover, apart from the aforesaid proved facts, there is another aspect of the matter, which, though an implied evidence, not to say indirect, is nevertheless of vital importance in many respects. As such, therefore, we cannot afford to lose sight thereof, or ignore it in the least. We find that the word Soma, or for the matter of that, even any of its derivatives, appears nowhere, in any of the languages of Europe, nor in Asia, except in the parent Aryan Vedic language of Aryavarta, from which sprang the Zandic branch in Iran or Persia (Vide (a) the Journal R. A. Society of Gr. Br. and Ireland, Vol. XVI. 1854, (b) La Bible Dans L' Inde of M. Jacolliot, pp. VII. VIII. 13, 19, 21, 178. Ed. 1870, and (c) the Aryavartic Home and Its Arctic Colonines of my humble self, pp. 238-256, Ed. 1915).

Now, Mr. Tilak never disputed the fact of Soma having been called Manjavata, as

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Bureaucratic Distrust.

Sir P.C. Ray spoke out plainly at the Universities Congress at Cambridge, as is usual with him. Ours is a typical bureaucratic Government, he said, distrustful of the efforts of the people themselves. People's Governments vie with one another in providing facilities for research for their science scholars and in finding suitable openings for them to stimulate research. But here not only are adequate facilities not provided, but the scientists who distinguish themselves in India and Europe in spite of the odds against them, either find their way blocked by foreign "experts" or, as Dr. Ray observed, are not at all admitted in departments such as aviation. There have been even instances of chemists being closely watched by the C. I. D. To those unsuspecting representatives of the Empire Universities who pleaded for co-operation through out the Empire Sir P.C. Ray plainly pointed out that such step-motherly attitude of the bureaucracy robbed the Empire of India's fullest confribution to scientific research.

Wanted: A Radical Change.

The August agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation contains a number of useful resolutions and notices of motion indicating the vivid interest many of the members take in the development of civic responsibility and in the provision of increased amenities to the public through municipal efforts. But we wish greater attention was directed by them to the necessity of insisting upon a radical change in the constitution of the Corporation by a suitable amendment in the Bombay Municipal Act. Half measures in that direction as, for example, the one suggested by Mr. Bole in his notice of motion requesting Government to amend Section 108 of that Act so as to abolish the election of members by co-option and to make the seats available for election in F and G Wards hardly touch the root evil. Mr. Bole is only against co-option. Not only must co option go but also the vicious system of nomination and the practice of imposing upon the Corporation an executive officer, appointed by Government. A truly democratic Corporation will insist on these changes. Only an absolutely elected body, however, can be democratic, and this can only be achieved by a lowering of the franchise, which will culminate in adult universal suffrage. Mr. Vaidya's proposal to bring the franchise within reach of those who pay Rs. 5 a month in rent is a step in the right direction.

An Unjust Grievance.

One of the complaints from the public which figure on the August agenda of the Corporation is from some residents of Mahim who object to their children mingling with those of the "depressed classes" in the municipal primary schools there. There are evidently some people who will not realize even now the iniquity and unfairness of suggesting that in schools and similar other institutions supported out of the general revenues, whether municipal or State, a particular community should be deprived of the benefits to its children of these institutions simply because they are considered "untouchables" by Hindu orthodoxy. If these Mahim residents do not want their children to mingle with those of the "depressed classes" the only remedy for them is to start a private school of their own, for which they cannot expect municipal or State support, and educate their children in that atmosphere of narrow-minded conversatism which they would no doubt like their children to assimilate. Both in the case of public schools and public wells it will be wise on the part of castes, who consider themselves superior, no longer to expect that the tyranny of excluding whomsoever they consider "depressed" will be tolerated by public opinion.

Late Prof. Bijapurkar.

By the death of Prof. Bijapurkar India and Maharashtra in particular have lost a devoted worker in the cause of National Educaton. After working for several years on the staff of the Rajaram College of Kolhapur, the late professor threw himself heart and soul into the Swadeshi and National Education movements in 1905 and started a national school at Talegaon which soon became famous throughout Maharashtra. As was inevitable in the case of an uncompromising and active nationalist, he had to pay the price for his patriotism and was convicted for sedition. While he was in jail Government declared the school an unlawful institution but shortly after his release he renewed his efforts to start another national school. At last after hard work he succeeded in opening the present New Samartha Vidyalaya of Talegaon, which, though not all that he wanted it to be, contains many of the features of the old school. It is the duty of Maharashtra to cherish this legacy of Prof. Bijapurkar and to make it in every sense a model National School.

Hawkers' Grievances.

Hawkers are a serviceable body of people: they bring to your door a variety of things which you would have no small ado to find in the crowded shops. And to Bombay folk accustomed to have everything next door their services are an indispensable amenity. It may be the daily-paper they hawk, a little toy for children, a new brand of fountain-pens or steaming beans, we can ill-afford to do either without the things or their bustling purveyors. It seems hard lines that the Municipality should think of licensing the whole lot, which will drive a number of them out of their established practice. It will not be hard for those who set up temporary shops on footpaths or those who do business enough to possess a hand-cart to pay a small licence fee. But it is hard for the common hawkers of beans or toys or newspapers to pay two rupees per month. They have really a grievance as have those served by them. It is no wonder, therefore, that in pursuance of a well-known Bombay procedure the hawkers and their numerous friends are to hold a protest meeting to-day to safeguard their common interests. We wish the hawkers good luck, so long, at any rate, as they do not over-exercise their lungs.

THE LEGALISED LOOT

EXCHANGE FIXED AT 1s. 6d.

INDIA'S UNITED DEMAND DEFIED.

PACKED COMMISSION SAYS DITTO TO SIR BASIL

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS EXPOSES OFFICIAL PLOT.

The Report of the packed Currency Commission has at last been issued and it has registered the conclusions which had been pre-determined by Sir Basil Blackett in order to carry out the policy of manipulating Indian exchange to suit the convenience of the London money market and British manufacturers. The three Indian members, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Sir Rajendranath Mukerji and Prof. Coyaji, with the solitary exception of Sir Purshottamdas, have grossly betrayed the interests of India's dumb millions.

United Indian public opinion had demanded through the Legislative Assembly, the fixing of the exchange ratio at 1s. 4d. and a currency policy consistent with the country's interests. The Government appointed a packed Commission with disappointing terms of reference. The Legislative Assembly passed a vote of censure as a protest against both the personnel and the terms of reference. But Government defied public opinion as they were determined to secure a verdict in favour of a 1s. 6d. rupee. The shameful thing is that three Indian members have abetted in the execution of this plot against their country's prosperity.

The Commission commenced its work in India in November, 1925. It sailed for England in February last and has now completed its report, which is signed by all members, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas alone appending a comprehensive minute of dissent.

The report first examines the Indian currency system and dwells on the present state of affairs and its defects. The Commission considered three alternative proposals for reform: Firstly, perfection of sterling exchange standard; second, gold exchange standard which is in vogue in advanced Western countries like United Kingdom and the United States of America; third, the adoption of gold standard proper with or without a gold currency. The Commission rejects all proposals and considers it unwise to contemplate the introduction of a gold currency under any conditions that can be foreseen. The standard which the Commission favour may be described as a gold bullion standard, the essence of which is that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain, as at present, the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money. The Commission next opines that to perfect her currency and credit organisation India should have a central bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India with its headquarters at Bombay to function as the bankers' bank, and control currency and credit. The bank is to assume the statutory obligation of buying and selling gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee, but in quantities of not less than four hundred fine ounces. Under the new system paper currency would cease to be convertible into silver coin.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has appended a comprehensive minute of dissent in which, after quoting chapter and verse, he points out that the executive had made up their mind to work up to 1s. 6d. ratio long before the Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed, they presented to the Commission the issue in this regard as a "fait accompli" achieved by them not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while the Commission was in session. He declares that that he cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country.

Sir Purshottamdas agrees with the proposed Gold Bullion Standard, but he urges unequivocal guarantee of non-interference with the inflow of gold into India except with due publicity and concurrence of the Legislature. It is on the question of exchange that he dissents from his colleagues. He contends that the 1s. 4d. is the natural ratio for India, that the Government of India were committed to maintain it as a permanent ratio, that raising it to 1s. 6d. would mean presenting the foreign manufacturer with an effective though indirect bounty of 12½ per cent., and that it will have serious political effects in India causing distrust in the currency system and the financial administration of the country.

The Government of India have with indecent but, in view of their predetermined plan, not surprising haste issued orders on the Report without consulting public opinion. The orders are that that it is in the interests of India to adopt as the ratio of the rupee to gold the rate of 1s. 6d. gold which is recommended in the Report.

The Government of India will lay proposals in this respect before the Legislature at the forthcoming session at Simla. Meanwhile in order to remove any uncertainty the Government of India announce with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council that they will take such steps as may be necessary to prevent any undue fluctuation in the exchange value of the rupee in order to confine the movements of exchange within the approximate upper and lower gold points as calculated on the basis of 1s. 6d. gold rupee, viz., 1s. 6-3/16d. and 1s. 5⅞d. respectively.

The following is the official summary of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Royal Commission was appointed to examine and report on the Indian exchange and currency system and practice; to consider whether any modifications are desirable in the interests of India; and to make recommendations.

2. Volume I of the Report of the Commission which has now been published contains:—

(1) the Report which is signed by all the members of the Commission,

(2) a short note by Sir Norcot Warren emphasising the fact that he joins in the recommendations in his personal capacity as a member of the Commission and not in any representative capacity on behalf of the Imperial Bank of India, and

(3) a Minute of Dissent by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

INDIAN CURRENCY SYSTEM.

The following is a summary of the Report.

3. The present state of affairs and its defects may be briefly described as follows:—

(1) The system is far from simple and the basis of the stability of the rupee is not readily intelligible to the uninstructed public. The currency consists of two tokens in circulation, with the unnecessary excrescence of a third full-value coin which does not circulate at all. One form of token currency (into which there is an unlimited obligation to convert the other) is highly expensive and is liable to vanish if the price of silver rises beyond a certain level.

(2) There is a cumbrous duplication of reserves, with an antiquated, and dangerous, division of responsibility for the control of credit and currency policy.

(3) The system does not secure the automatic expansion and contraction of currency. Such movements are too wholly dependent on the will of the currency authority.

(4) The system is inelastic, the utility of the provision for elasticity made on the recommendation of the Babington-Smith Committee being affected by the methods of financing Indian trade

(5) In consequence, the system has not the confidence of the public, and without such confidence the uninstructed public will never be weaned from those uneconomic habits of hoarding and that disinclination to investment which are now the worst obstacles to the progress of the nation.

4. The possible methods by which the defects in the present system might be remedied may be reduced to three, namely:—

(1) the perfection of the sterling exchange standard,

(2) the adoption of a gold exchange standard, and

(3) the adoption of a gold standard proper, with or without a gold currency.

5. The sterling exchange standard, however perfected, would be open to the following objections:—

(1) The silver currency would still be subject to the threat implied in a rise in the price of silver.

(2) Were sterling once more to be divorced from gold, the rupee would suffer a similar divorce. Should sterling be heavily depreciated. Indian prices would have to follow sterling prices to whatever heights the latter may soar or, in the alternative, India would have to absorb some portion of such

(Continued on page 9.)

FOR ASIATIC UNITY.

A CONFERENCE IN JAPAN.

SUGGESTED LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOR ASIA.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Tokyo.—The Pan-Asiatic Conference opened at Nagasaki on 1st August and was attended by 50 delegates from China, Japan, India and the Philippines. The Chinese delegates under the threat of withdrawal, insisted on the immediate abrogation of unequal treaties including 21 demands. The Japanese delegates persuaded them to remain, promising to do their utmost to meet their request.

The Conference rejected the proposal that Tokyo should be the headquarters of the Asiatic League of Nations.—Reuter.

A CHINESE "PROTEST".

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Shanghai.—The meetings of merchants and labourers' associations and many other local Chinese organisations are being held strongly protesting against the Nagasaki Conference and accusing Japan of engineering a conference for her own ends. Resolutions were passed calling on Japan to show her sincerity by abandoning her aggressive policy towards China and not by calling conferences.—Reuter.

SIR HUGH STEPHENSON.

TO BE GOVERNOR OF BIHAR.

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

A Government communique says:—

His Majesty the King?Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson to be Governor of Bihar and Orissa in succession to His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler when the latter vacates office.—A.P.

MRS. NAIDU MIDNAPORE

LESSON FROM LOKAMANYA'S LIFE

MIDNAPUR, Aug. 2.

Addressing a large gathering on the Tilak anniversary day, Mrs. Naidu asked the Bengalee young men, to take a lesson from Lok. Tilak's sacrifice. A noble feature of Lokamanya's patriotism, was she said, absence of all perception or knowledge of the immense sacrifices he made for the country. Bengali youths knew how to offer themselves for sacrifice at the altar of the motherland, but their love of the country was vitiated by investing themselves with too much importance and weight in proportion to their sacrifices. They wanted something in return for their sacrifices.

Speaking on the Pabna disturbances, Mrs. Naidu said when she impressed upon the Pabna Muslims that they descended from the Hindus, they wept and admitted that secret emissaries commissioned by rich men in Calcutta incited them to commit violence The Hindus were indifferent, callous and inactive. They should develop and breed courage.—Free Press.

PROF JADUNATH SARKAR.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The Associated Press is authorised to state that Professor Jadunath Sarkar's appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University has been finally approved and will be gazetted tomorrow.—A. P.

PANIC AMONG CIRCUS-GOERS.

TERRIFIED ELEPHANTS' WILD RAMPAGE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Edmonton (Alberta).—A small yapping dog was responsible for a panic here yesterday evening. When fourteen elephants hitched to animal wagons were proceeding to circus grounds, the dog suddenly rushed out barking. The elephants stripped off their harness and upset two wagons full of bears and tigers. Terrified by the trumpeting the herd then started on wild rampage through city smashing fences and dashing through gardens and streets. People panic stricken rushed to safety. Finally motor load of police and trainers rounded up the herd. A baby elephant, however, attacked one trainer and chased him into the cemetery, where the trainer saved his life by dodging among the tombstones.—Reuter.

M'LLE LENGLEN BECOMES PROFESSIONAL.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Mademoiselle Lenglen's contract of four months will commence from 10th October.—Reuter.

EXPLOITATION OF ABYSSINIA

PRINCE RAS TAFARI'S PROTEST

DEBATE IN COMMONS

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Opposition in the House of Commons raised a debate with regard to notes recently exchanged between the British and Italian Governments affecting Abyssinia which had evoked protest of Prince Ras Tafari, the Regent of Abyssinia, to the League of Nations that Abyssinia was not consulted and was unable to accept the agreement embodied in the notes. The Anglo-Italian arrangement concerned British utilisation of waters of Lake Tsana in Abyssinia for the Soudan irrigation and building a motor road to the Sudan as against which she will not oppose the construction of an Italian railway linking the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland through West Abyssinia.

Messrs. Wedgwood, Benn and Ponsonby in the Commons objected to this form of diplomacy.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replying said that the Anglo-Italian notes did not pretend to bind either Abyssinia or any other Government.

The notes implied no attack on Abyssinian independence or exercise of coercion or pressure on Abyssinia. The latter had perfect right to grant the concessions desired or not. He recalled the construction of a barrage of Tsana contemplated by Emperor Menelik in 1902. These views, he concluded, were elaborated in the British note sent to the League in reply to Prince Ras Tafari's protest to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL DIVORCE BILL.

Legislation by the Government of India similar to the Indian and Colonial Divorce Bill so that women in Britain whose husbands are domiciled in India may have rights similar to those which the Bill confers on women in India whose husbands are domiciled in Britain was suggested by Mr. Herbert Williams in the House of Commons to-day.

Lord Winterton replied that such a legislation was outside the competence of the Indian Legislature, but it would have to be passed by Parliament. He added that there was no intention of extending the scope of the Bill at present before the House in the manner indicated.

WOMEN FACTORY INSPECTORS IN BOMBAY.

Labour questioners urged that more women factory inspectors should be appointed in the Bombay Presidency.

Lord Winterton pointed out that it was a local Government matter.—Reuter.

EXCITEMENT IN MEXICO.

POLICEMAN STONED BY WOMAN.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Mexico City.—A policeman was killed last night by a stone thrown by a woman from a crowd around a church and another policeman wounded a woman who subsequently died. The crowd later came into collision with troops who volleyed wounding nine. The crowds thronging the churches at Pachuca for closing the services yesterday were so dense that six women and six children were suffocated. 50,000 people went in a procession in Mexico City to-day in support of Government's policy. The usual Sunday bull fight was crowded. Everything is fairly quiet, but there is a general under-current of excitement.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Ormsby Gore replied in the negative to a question asking whether the Imperial Conference would consider the difficulties in the way of extending Imperial preference arising from the fact that the mandated territories were at present prohibited from reciprocating any customs preferences they might be granted by other parts of the Empire. He pointed out that terms of the mandates were unalterable without an unanimous decision of the League Council.—Reuter.

POINCARE'S SINKING FUND SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Paris.—The Cabinet has approved of M. Poincare's sinking fund scheme and also the project for commercialisation of the tobacco monopoly.

The Senate Finance Committee has adopted all the articles in the Government's financial proposals.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Paris.—The Franc on London on Monday was 185.—Reuter.

Franc opened this morning at 181.50.—Reuter's Special.

THE "MAD VENTURE."

LLOYD'S "FOLLY" OR BUCHANAN'S "BLUNDERS"?

SIR LAWLESS HEPPER HAS UNEASY TIME.

HIS DAMAGING ADMISSIONS.

BACK BAY INQUIRY COMMITTEE OPENS.

The Back Bay Inquiry Committee opened on Tuesday.

Damaging admissions were made by Sir Lawless Hepper and the whole trend of his statement and evidence seemed to lay the whole blame of the failure on Sir George Buchanan.

That the Government went about doing the job in a wrong way was admitted by Capt. Hedlam, Director of Indian Marine, Bombay, who stated that the R.I.M. were never consulted about the dredging operations. He was of opinion that the Scheme ought never to have been undertaken and even if completed would not be a financial success

Startling disclosures were made by Sir Lawless Hepper, Director of Development Department, in regard to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme in his examination by Sir Grimwood Mears. Witness was handled in the coolest and most polite manner and yet with the skill and cunning of a shrewd lawyer. The glowing reports of the Development Department issued for so many years for the eye-wash of the public were placed by the Chairman before Sir Lawless Hepper, who at times found it difficult to answer when confronted with his statement of that day in which he placed the blame on Sir George Buchanan and others for the muddle and could not justify his previous reports. He confessed that he had to carry out the plan and the Scheme prepared by the Government experts, but again had to stagger when asked why he did not report to the Government that the Scheme was impracticable.

The Back Bay Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India, at the request of the Bombay Government met at the Secretariat on Tuesday morning, Sir A. Grimwood Mears, the Chairman, presiding. All the other three members—Sir M. Vishveshwaraiya, Mr. S. B. Billimoria and Sir F. Hopkinson—were present. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:—

First, to enquire into the history of the inception and conduct of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Secondly, to make recommendations as regards future operations.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT.

The Chairman at the outset made a statement setting forth the main questions for the guidance of witnesses.

Referring to the terms of reference the Chairman said:—

"From the terms of reference, which have just been read, we assume that the main questions which we have to answer are as follows:—

1. How and under what circumstances did the Government of Bombay revive in 1918 the question of the Reclamation of the Back Bay?

2. Did the Government of Bombay take all prudent and reasonable steps to assure themselves: (1) That the reclamation of Back bay as proposed by Sir George Buchanan was a practical scheme from an engineering point of view? (2) That the scheme had a reasonable prospect of being a productive work? (3) That there was an urgent necessity for the immediate undertaking of the work.

3. Was the scheme as put forward by Sir G. Buchanan in fact a practical one from an engineering point of view? Did the reclamation offer a reasonable prospect of being a productive work?

4. Was due skill, diligence and care shown in the conduct of the work?

5. On a review of all the circumstances at present known, and the future so far as it is possible to forecast it, should the scheme (i) be now abandoned, (ii) completed in part, and (iii) completed in its entirety as originally planned, or with modifications as regards method of execution?

In order effectively to answer these main questions, we shall have to obtain evidence, either oral or documentary, on a number of subsidiary relevant matters.

We propose now to state what these questions are. They are not put forward as being exhaustive, and we shall, if necessary issue a supplementary list. Indeed it is almost certain that in the course of this enquiry we shall have to add to these questions, but for the present we are of opinion that they are a sufficient guide to us to enable us to proceed with the evidence. The publication of these questions will also serve as a guide to witnesses, who will at once recognise what questions are applicable to them, and can model their preliminary statements on such questions. The answers to some of these questions appear in documents whose authenticity is not challenged, but others of them involve considerations of a highly technical and complex character, on which evidence will be taken here and in London.

It is anticipated that on several occasions during the enquiry it will be necessary to visit the site to examine the nature and quality of the work and to interrogate those actually responsible for its conduct. With this exception, all the witnesses will be examined in public and their evidence appended to the Report.

SUBSIDIARY QUESTIONS.

The following are the subsidiary questions in so far as we have at present been able to formulate them:—

(1) Before the decision to undertake the scheme was arrived at, was it fully explained by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council and was it embarked upon with their approval and sanction?

2. Before deciding to undertake the scheme, did the Government of Bombay have any and what correspondence or consultations with the Port Trust and the Royal Indian Marine and any or what other public body, syndicate or person in relation to:—(a) The feasibility of the scheme, (b) their experience of dredging operations in the Harbour, (c) the nature of the sea-bed, and (d) the proposal of Sir George Buchanan to dredge in the area subject to their jurisdiction?

3. Did the Government of Bombay communicate to the Port Trust and or the Royal Indian Marine (i) the report of Mr. Kidd, "Project of 1912." (ii) Sir George Buchanan's Report of September 1919, and (iii) any other and what documents, and seek advice opinion or information from them or either of them?

4. If so, did they or either of them raise any and what objection to the site of the proposed dredging operations?

5. At what date did the Government of Bombay and the Development Directorate learn that the Port Trust and the Royal Indian Marine objected to dredging in the harbour? Were the said objections verbal or in writing? To whom were they made and what were the reasons alleged?

6. Did the Government of Bombay and the Development Directorate accept the objections as well-founded? Were the undertakers of the scheme thus deprived of a dredging area calculated to yield 15 1|2 million cubic yards, or some other and what estimated amount? Was this part of the area over which Mr. Kidd had made some and what number of the 1314 borings? Was this area stated to contain material eminently suitable for dredging?

7. Did the Government of Bombay and the Development Directorate and Sir George Buchanan decide to dredge material from some other and what area? On what date and by whom was this decision made?

DREDGING OPERATIONS.

8. Before commencing dredging upon the new area, were the Development Directorate and or Sir George Buchanan satisfied by any and what surveys, borings or tests that as to quality and extent of material the new area was suitable for dredging?

9. Was it in fact suitable for dredging? What were the results obtained in the dredging operations in this new area, season by season? What (if any) was the additional cost? To what extent (if at all) was the work thereby delayed?

10. What were the functions of the Development Directorate in relation to the Reclamation Scheme?

11. Had any, and which members thereof, previous practical experience of reclamation upon an open sea front, or any practical experience analogous thereto?

12. Did the personnel of the Development Directorate carry out their duties efficiently?

13. In the circumstances of unsettled financial, trade and labour conditions as they existed in 1919 and 1920, would it have been practicable to carry out the work through independent contractors, or was it a wise decision on the part of the Govern-

(Continued on page 10.)

MORE ABOUT "GEORGE LLOYD" & "KALU" DREDGERS.

WATANDAR HINDU PRIESTS BILL

PASSES THIRD READING.

(By Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 3.

As usual there were a number of questions asked of the Hon. Mr. Jadhav about his educational policy, and he disposed most of them by saying that information was being collected. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir came in for his daily dose of castigation at the hands of the Council over the dredgers "Kalu" and "George Lloyd" which now appear to be doing better work than formerly for some reason or other.

The Watandar Hindu Priests' Bill was then taken up for discussion, and the President said at the outset that four full days had been taken up in the discussion of this Bill and that the discussion should close that day at all events. Mr. R. G. Pradhan's amendment for the deletion of clause five was debated at great length and Mr. Surve put forward a plea on behalf of the Sanatanist Hindus who wanted to perform religious ceremonies according to Hindu religion, and he supported Mr. Pradhan.

DR. PARANJPYE'S VEHEMENT SPEECH.

On the other hand Dr. Paranjpye opposed its deletion in a vehement speech, and the leader of the House put all official weight on the side of Opposition since he was the father of this particular clause. He made a very long speech in support of Government's impartiality in such matters.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan twitted Dr. Paranjpye on his rationalistic views, and said it was alright for him since he did not believe in religion, but there were lakhs of people who fervently believed in such ceremonies, and it was for such people that a provision had to be made. It was curious that in such a matter members who could not be classed as backward class Hindus like Mr. Kambli who is a Lingayat and had nothing to do with these things and Dr. Paranjpye and Sir Chunilal supported the measure, whereas non-Brahmins like Messrs. Pradhan and Surve opposed the measure partly.

THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

Government's intentions can at once be seen, and as one member said it was the thin end of the wedge being driven between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins. Government had done nothing in fact to advance the backward classes, and all their efforts were directed in this direction to widen the breach between the two classes of the same community. On the other hand, non-Brahmins wanted some substantial work to show to the more blatant Satyashodhaks in the community at the election which are now approaching. The Bill was ultimately passed.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Council met again to-day, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah presiding. At question time Mr. Kambli asked the output of the dredger "George Lloyd" and the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied that while it was designed for 2,000 cubic yards per hour the average output in January was 893, February 811, March 1,115 and April 1,309 cubic yards per hour. The dredger "Jinga" had not yet been unconditioned as an intermediate pumping station.

In reply to Mr. Kambli the Hon. Mr. Jadhav stated that Bombay, Bandra, Dhulia, Satara, Surat and Byadgi had introduced compulsory primary education in their municipal areas, while Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, Broach and Gadag Betgeri had submitted schemes.

SATARA MUSEUM.

Replying to Mr. Shivadasani the Hon. Mr. Jadhav said the plans and estimates of the Satara Museum were originally sanctioned in February, 1921, and the amended project was sanctioned in November, 1923. No formal agreement was drawn up between Government and Rao Bahadur Parasnis before the plans and estimates of the Museum were sanctioned. The Museum was built by Government according to the terms of the scheme submitted by the late Mr. Parasnis in 1913, which was approved by the Government. The work of the building was commenced in March, 1920, was stopped in January, 1921, resumed in November, 1923, and completed in March, 1926. The total cost was Rs. 1,56,802 and the question of future management was engaging Government attention.

PRESIDENT'S WARNING.

Discussion on Mr. Eole's Watandar Hindu Priests' Bill was resumed. The President said he would appeal to the Council to get through this measure soon, at all events to dispose of it at the latest in the course of the day. This was the fifth day and they had been discussing what appeared to him one real point of controversy in the Bill, and surely full four days were more than ample. He reminded the members that there was enormous amount of non-official business and he hoped they would not pursue the point further, otherwise he would accept closure as soon as it was moved.

PRADHAN'S AMENDMENTS.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan had moved an amendment for deletion of clause 5 of the Bill. This clause relieved a hereditary priest who held no inam land or received no cash allowance for his services of his obligation to perform such services when required by any villager to officiate at a religious ceremony in the village. A hereditary priest who held inam lands or received cash allowance would at his option, on application to the Collector, be relieved of his obligation to perform a ceremony in the village if he agreed to pay full revenue assessment on his inam lands or agree to forego his cash allowance.

After a prolonged discussion the clause was adopted 46 voting for it and 32 against. Mr. G. B. Pradhan then moved the additional clause 6. It ran as follows: "Nothing in this clause shall affect the rights of a hereditary Hindu priest, or an alienee from such a priest, to the inam land or to cash allowances attached to his office for the performance of his service except to the extent specified therein."

Mr. D. R. Patil moved that the following words be added at the end of it: "So long as the Hindu priest does not refuse his services to any Hindu when asked." The clause was accepted by the House. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

INAMDARS AND LOCAL BOARDS.

The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada moved the first reading of his Bill to amend the Local Boards' Act. The Bill aimed at securing to the inamdars the right of returning from amongst them one representative on the Local Boards to represent the minority. There were 2,023 villagers and other inam land to represent any of the three divisions in the Presidency. The Bill sought to remove the injustice done to inamdars. The Bill was opposed by Messrs. Swaminarayan and Kambli, and supported by Messrs. Amod, Mansuri and Sardesai.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

NO SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Aug. 2.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Joseph Rodgers, First Class Magistrate of Thana, delivered judgment in a very important case in which one Mr. S.A. Soloman was prosecuted for defamation by one Mr. Hayeem Isaac. The facts out of which this case arose may be briefly stated thus:—

The accused who is a resident of Manorpada, Thana, through his pleader in Bombay petitioned to the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, that the complainant and six others who are on bad terms with him and his sister, Mrs. Erulkar, harassed him on 21st February, 1926 and 9th March, 1926, in various ways, picked up quarrels on the slightest pretext, used abusive language and gave all kinds of threats. The D.S.P. sent the petition to the Sub-Inspector of Police through the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who forwarded it to the Sub-Inspector with the direction to warn both the parties that if any further trouble arose immediate steps would be taken to bind over the offenders to be of good behaviour. Accordingly, the Head Constable went to Manorpada and warned both the parties. The allegations in the petition were communicated to the complainant by his father-in-law as the former was not at home when the warning was given by the Head Constable. Feeling himself aggrieved, the complainant prosecuted the accused for defamation. Now, it is clear that the accused would not have been subjected to this prosecution for defamation if the Police had followed a proper procedure. The learned Magistrate makes the following remarks on the action taken by the Police:

"The bad feelings between the members of the accused's family and those of the complainant's family in connection with the water-pipe and the synagogue affairs were reported last year to the police and knowing this fact the Dy. S.P. ordered the Sub-Inspector to warn both the parties. Of course, it would have been legal and proper if the Police had made an inquiry into the matter and taken further action according to law, especially as this complaint was made a second time, or promptly directed the petitioner to lodge a complaint in the proper court, if he is aggrieved. In warning, the parties, the Poice have admitted that there is such a relationship, as is recommended by the accused, existing between them." The learned Magistrate disbelieved the complainant's witnesses and acquitted the accused on the ground that the petition contained no specific allegations against the complainant alone and that the intention of the accused was not legally substantiated or proved.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. S. K. Dhurandhar, Pleader, Thana, while the accused was defended by Mr. D.M. Nadkarni, Pleader, Thana.

The Governor has nominated Mr. R. T. Harrison, being an official, to be a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

SMYRNA TRIAL

GENESIS OF PROGRESSIVE PARTY

CONFESSION OF ACCUSED

(From our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, July 7.

During the last week four interesting points were elucidated during the trial viz: (1) the existence of the plot had been established beyond the least shadow of doubt in spite of the denials of the real instigators, Shukri Bey (Deputy for Ismid), Arif Bey, (Deputy for Eskishehir) and Abdin Bey, (Deputy for Saranhan); (2) the complicity of these men as the real brains of the conspiracy has been proved; (3) the leaders of the Suppressed Progressive Party, on coming to know of the evil intentions of these members of theirs, tried to dissuade them from such acts, but were themselves quite innocent of the intended crime; (4) the genesis of the Progressive Party had been revealed by Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha, the Presient and Ali Fuad Pasha, the General Secretary of the Progressists.

Sari of a Edjh and Lt.Col. Rasim deposed on being cross-examined that they were invited by Shukri to join the plot, but they never agreed to that. and that Zia Khurshid was sent to Smyrna for that purpose, where Abdin was asked to procure a car for effecting the escape of the plotters. Ismail of Ladistan said that he was employed by Arif and was lodged in his house for the night when it was intended that the plot should be carried out in Angora. Arif admitted that Faiq Bey (Zia Khurshid's brother and Deputy for Ourdom) once surprised him by saying that he (Arif) was plotting against the life of the Ghazi in co-operation with Shukri. But he, in reply, refuted his accusation and allayed his doubts. Further, he stated that Faiq informed Rouf Bey and Ali Fuad Pasha of the suspicious activities of Shukri. But he (Arif) denied all connections with the plotters and said that he never gave Ismail shelter under his roof. But his cook and motor driver deposed in his presence that Ismail was brought home by Arif in his car and was lodged there.

Abdin Bey admitted that he was informed of the plot by Edjf and was asked to supply the conpirators with a car which he did not do.

SHUKRI BEY'S DENIAL.

Shukri Bey denied all knowledge of the attempt on the life of the Presicent and said that a trap was laid by Abdul Kadir Bey, ex-vali of Angora, in the form of this fabricated conspiracy in which he wanted him to fall and get sacrificed. The Secret Police helped him in this. He denied that he had any serious talk on the question with Sabit Bey (Erzinagan, Deputy) on this question. On being shown the written statement of Sabit Bey's he exclaimed:—"Oh! it was under the influence of alcohol that I talked to Sabit of that matter. When Rouf Bey admonished me, I told him that it was fiction and fable." But when Edjh and Rasim were brought in and were asked to repeat what they had already stated, he (Shukri) called them "parrots" who were repeating what they were tought.

Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha, Ali Fuad Pasha and Refet Pasha, in the Court, had a carriage about them which became their high rank. The President of the Tribunal also treated them very politely, as "being some of the most prominent figures of the Turkish Revolution, to whose greatness History bore witness." Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha and Ali Fuad Pasha related in detail how their Party (Progressive) originated. K. K. Bekir Pasha said:—"During those gloomy days of Armistice I was the sole support of the Ghazi against his enemies as the Sultan. But when victory was won, parasites sowed discords between us two and the Ghazi was pushed on from one extreme and radical measure to the other. Such radical changes were made in our educational system as threatened to destroy our military strength. In economics also some new measures were adopted which I did not approve of and hence organised a separate party, which the Ghazi and Ismet Pasha, in a way, liked to see in existence. But we were labelled as reactionaries. Regarding this plot, I have no information."

Ali Fuad Pasha, on mentioning some details about the genisis of the Party, said that he was informed of the evil intention of Shukri and hence admonished him. But he (Shukri) assured him that it was all fiction. Hence he (the speaker) did not inform the Government. Both he and Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha refused to take any responsibility for the secret and private activities of their Party members, for firstly the Party was suppressed long before the plot came into existence, and secondly they had no means of getting information regarding the secret activities of their members.

AUSTRALIANS V GLAMORGAN

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Swansea.—The following was the state of the game at end of the second day's play in the match between Australians and Glamorgan:—Australia 283. Glamorgan 139. (Turnbull 42). Australians 200 for 5 declared. Glamorgan 50 for 4 wickets.—Reuter.

BRUTAL INSULT TO INDIA

GERMAN CAPITALIST'S DESPICABLE AVARICE

UNAVAILING PROTESTS

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

The shameful manner in which Indian civilization and Indian life are being misrepresented through the avarice of a capitalist in Germany is revealed in a letter addressed to the "Hindu" by its correspondent at Berlin.

John Hagenbeck of Hamburg is a world famous importer of animals and birds. His latest exploit seems to have been the organisation of 'an Indian Show." He had imported about 200 Indians, the poorest and the most primitive in the land, and had been exhibiting them in Paris and Marseilles as representative of Indian culture and civilization. The show was considered a thorough success and in the beginning of July was exhibited in Berlin. The Indians were kept in a zoo as if they were new species of quadrupeds and the fact was announced in big placards to attract greater crowds. Most of these men were paid Rs. 20 a month and none got above Rs. 50. They are not in the position of free artistes and they are afraid to express any opinion about the treatment they receive. Interviewed by a representative of the Hindustan Association, some of them complained of intense misery and suffering. Badly paid, scantily clad, they are being lodged in low, miserable huts with small ventilation. The less clothes they have and the more exotic and primitive they are made to look, the greater is the attraction in foreign lands. This is also a reason why these people are made to eat their food before the gaze of large crowds for whom even this is an attraction, something similar to the excitement they get while watching lions and tigers being fed in their cages.

PROTESTS OF NO AVAIL.

The Berlin Indian Association protested to Hazenbeck against this outrage on India's national honour but in vain. Later, a letter was addressed to the German Chancellor, but even that brought no reply. The Indian Association collected abut 250 marks, bought some new clothing and presented it to the suffering men in the zoo. The protest of Indians appeared in the German Press and received warm support from the Left. One of the papers condemned it as a brutal insult to a race that had been enslaved by British Imperialism to have their men quartered in a zoo and exhibit their culture along with that of zebra and monkey.

The correspondent further reports that Hazenbeck is contemplating another visit to India to bring together a bigger troupe.—Free Press.

[An account of Hagenbeck's miserable "interprise" from the pen of Mr. M. Acharya appeared in this journal on July 20th last.—Ed. B. C.]

COMMUNAL TENSION IN BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE EXPLAINED

DACCA, August 2.

Sir Hugh Stephenson availed himself of the opportunity offered by the Darbar held here to-day to make him first public utterance since his accession to the Acting Governorship on the communal tension in the Presidency. His Excellency in the course of his speech said:—"Speaking to you as the head of the Government I must naturally first refer to the attitude of Government about which there has been much misrepresentation. I will not insult you by supposing that any one present believes the fantastic theory that Government are deliberately fomenting trouble for deep ulterior motives of their own. Higher authorities than myself have already dealt with this in public speeches and I only say that it is a source of perpetual wonder to me how any intelligent person can credit us with contradictory attributes of Machiavellian cenning and gross stupidity that would be necessary if the accusation were true. But Government have been accused and the accusations are fully believed by many people of weakness and of partiality. I have been in touch throughout this period with the representatives of both the communities belonging to all classes. I have been counselled by both sides to take strong action, though the nature of the action is generally undefined. The accusation of partiality comes from both sides. But I take, this opportunity of declaring unequivocably that to the best of our rights Government have not swerved one inch from the line of strict impartiality between the two communities. We have made no declaration affecting any one's civil rights. We have made no decision affecting any one's religious tenets."

WHAT IS CROSS-EXAMINATION?

CORONER EXPOUNDS THE LAW.

MR. PATEL'S LETTER TO CHEMICAL ANALYSER.

FRESH DISCLOSURES AT SOBANI INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Mr. Omar Sobani was resumed at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai appeared for Mr. Osman Sobani, the brother of the deceased, while Mr. Vellani, Barrister-at-law, appeared for Mrs. Sobani. Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Savant, Superintendent of Police, C. I. D., and Mr. Frank Oliveira, Advocate, and Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, were also present in the Court.

Mr. Athavale who arrived exactly at 3 p.m. read out his ruling on the demand of Mr. Desai to cross-examine Mrs. Sobani. In the course of his ruling, the Coroner stated:—

CORONER EXPLAINS LAW.

Mr. Desai, has been applying for further cross-examination of Mrs. Sobani who having collapsed as she was being questioned on the 27th July had to be sent out of the Court room. He repeated this application at the last hearing which was on August 1st. On that occassion he said twice that he wanted to cross-examine her. I told him that cross-examination meant examination by the adverse party and asked him to mention the party to whom he was adverse. He replied that my explanation of the term cross-examination was not correct thus compelling me to read to him Section 137 of the Indian Evidence Act which says:—The examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called his cross-examination. Thereupon he replied that he had not used the expression in that sense. I believe when lawyers use legal phraseology they mean what they say.

Mr. Desai had been questioning Mrs. Sobani in such a manner that the impression made on my mind is that it was suggested that she was responsible for the death of her husband either intentionally or negligently.

"VEILED ATTEMPTS AT INSINUATION."

From these questions, I was satisfied that she was being cross-examined by an adverse party. Fortunately for me, though unfortunately for her, she collapsed under the volley of questions which were being put to her, the last one containing a heartless suggestion. I told him that all these questions were put to her to suggest either that she had given morphia to her husband or administered opium to him. There was an attempt to fish out answers from her in the nature of admissions from which the inference that she was guilty of a criminally negligent act or of a more serious offence could be drawn. She is, therefore, a person against whom veiled insinuations of a crime are made.

Even at the last hearing on Sunday very considerable time was occupied in ascertaining from the medical witnesses whether it was not possible to administer 15 grains of opium liquified in ½ or 1 peg of brandy or whisky to a person without that person becoming aware of the existence of opium in that drink. The quantity of liquor mentioned in his question is taken from Mrs. Sobani's answer that her husband had two half pegs of brandy at dinner. Only she and the witness Navarra dined with the deceased on the night previous to his death. No suggestion is made against Navarra. Insinuations have been made against Mrs. Sobani. She is therefore placed in the position of what is known in this Court as a suspected person.

I will therefore reject Mr. Desai's application in the form in which it is made. However, I do not wish to give any one the chance of saying that I stifled the inquiry. Therefore I shall recall Mrs. Sobani and allow Mr. Desai to put such questions to her as I shall consider to be right and proper. But I must make it perfectly plain that no question suggesting against her a crime should be asked."

LETTER TO CHEMICAL ANALYSER.

Dr. Vajifdar, the Acting Chemical Analyser at the outset wanted to make a statement regarding Mr. Jehangir B. Patel's visit to him. He said that Mr. Patel had addressed him a letter regarding his analysis and he wanted to read out that letter. The Coroner said that he could not allow him to read that letter before he (Coroner) had read it. If after he read it he found it unnecessary to call Dr. Vajifdar he would surely do so.

As Mrs. Sobani was unwell she was not in the Court, but Mr. Vellani promised to send a car to fetch her, if she was required.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

The first witness examined was, therefore, Ramrao Dharmaji Khade the record-keeper of the Court for Small Causes, Bombay. He produced proceedings and record of suit No. 142|28|2832 of 1925 in the Court of Small Causes. The plaintiffs in that case were the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., and Mr. Sobani was the defendant. A decree for Rs. 1,511-10-0 was passed on 24|7|1925. The decree was executed on August 15, 1925 and a warrant of arrest was applied for. It was issued but was returned unexecuted on 15 December, 1925. Another warrant of arrest was issued on 16 April, 1926. The warrant was not executed. The warrant and the decree were put in as exhibits.

Mr. E. Manoris, a merchant was next witness examined by Rao Bahadur Savant. Witness said that the deceased was a very good friend of his for the last six years. Witness said he could not say anything about his finances. But witness very often went to the deceased for a loan, and he was always given. He knew that Mr. Omar was in a difficult position after he lost Rs. 4 1,2 crores in 1921.

CALCUTTA INCIDENT RECALLED.

Mr. Savant:—Did you know anything unusual about his difficulties?

Witness: Yes. He told Dr. Navarra in my presence once that while in Calcutta at Grand Hotel he tried to commit suicide by taking vironal powder. He (Mr. Omar) felt a little giddy after that attempt for about twelve hours; but he was alright afterwards.

When did you see Mr. Omar last.

About a month and a half ago.

Did you see any friend after his death?

Yes, I said Mr. Tricumdas, Solicitor.

Mr. A.A. Brito a clerk in the Prothonotary's office at the High Court then giving evidenre produced a decree in a suit of 1925 in which the Union Bank of India was the plaintiff and Mr. Omar Sobani was one of the defendants, and the decree against him and Bishan Narayan Bhargava, another defendant, was for Rs. 514,895-13-0 and the costs of the suit. The decree was passed on 22 March, 1926. Another decree in suit No. 3494 of 1922 was also produced. It was for Rs. 58,900, and the costs, passed on 18|3|1924 against Mr. Omar Sobani. The plaint in Suit No. 2903 of 1925 filed by the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, against Mr. Omar Sobani for Rs. 19,681. The decree in suit No. 1913 of 1925 in which the Banco National Ultramarino were the plaintiffs and Mr. Sobani and another were defendants was also produced. A decree for Rs. 1,400 odd in favour of Mr. Morarjee Keshavjee against the deceased was also produced and put in as an exhibit. Another decree in favour of the same party for Rs. 1,200 odd against the deceased was also exhibited.

LEGAL NOTICES AGAINST DECEASED.

Witness said notices were issued against the deceased calling upon the deceased to appear before the High Court Judge on 8th July 1926 to show cause why he should not be committed to jail.

Dr. Vajifdar was then allowed to read the letter which Mr. Jehangir B. Patel had written to him. It was clearly stated therein that Mr. Patel did not call on the Acting Chemical Analyser to influence his opinion any way. Dr. Vajifdar said that it was true. The letter was recorded.

The inquest was then adjourned to Wednesday morning when Mrs. Sobani who could not turn up on Tuesday because of ill-health would be further examined.

PROBLEM OF THE BHILS.

(Continued from page 6).

it had its origin on Mount Munjawan. This Soma of Aryavarta, therefore, was, even Mr. Tilak said, enjoyed by Indra for obtaining additional strength to drive out the Asuras that had created long Arctic nights; and Mr. Tilak further argued that amongst the Dewas, Indra alone was found ready and willing to enter into darkness, and turn the Asuras out of the first and the last part of the Arctic night by means of Soma libations, and added, "Soma juice was extracted and purified at night during the Ati-Ratra sacrifice, and Indra was the only deity to whom the libations were offered, in order to help him in his fight with the Asuras, who had taken shelter with the darkness of the night." (Arctic Home in the Vedas pp. 213, 214, Ed. 1903). This, moreover, proves that our Rig Vedic forefathers were in the Arctic regions before the great Ice Age, and therefore in the latter part of the Tertiary Era, when the climate thereof was hospitable and bracing.

Evidently, the knowledge of the Soma plant and its juice pre-supposed long acquaintance with Aryavarta, nay, even prior residence in the region, which produced the plant, and also familiarity with its surroundings and toponomy. And yet, all this seems to have escaped the notice of, or was ignored by, Mr. Tilak and others.

(To be continued.)

DELHI ANGLO-ARABIC COLLEGE STUDENTS' STRIKE

DELHI, Aug. 2.

The students of the Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College have gone on strike since this morning. It is alleged that lately the College Managing Body had been interfering with their Principal Maulvi Fazal Uddin in College affairs and that the latter had been compelled to take six months' leave preparatory to retirement. The students now refuse to attend the College till their Principal is reinstated.—A.P.

THE LEGALISED LOOT.

(Continued from page 7).

e by raising her exchange. This danger real, however remote.

5. A gold exchange standard could be ured by providing that the currency au. rity should undertake an obligation to y and sell at the upper and lower gold nts respectively unlimited amounts of currencies of any of the principal foreign ntries with a gold standard. The system ld, however, have the following defects:—

1) The silver rupee would vanish as soon the price of silver rose above the melt. point of the coin.

2) It has not the simplicity which is ntial to secure the confidence of public nion, which is suspicious of the mechan. of an exchange standard and requires e link that is not only real but cons. ously visible between the currency of the ntry and gold.

The officials of the Finance Depart. t prepared a scheme for the establish. t of a gold standard with a gold cur. cy. The scheme assumed the transfer the management of the paper currency the conduct of the Government's remit. es to the Imperial Bank of India. The ntual position under the scheme would be ollows:—

a) Gold coin and bank notes to be un. ted legal tender and silver rupees up to 50 only.

b) Government to be under a statutory gation to give gold coin in exchange for bullion.

c) The Bank to be under a statutory gation to buy gold

d) Bank notes to be payable on demand old coin.

e) The new Reserve to consist of a gold ing of not less than 30 per cent., gold rities or sterling trade bills of not less 20 per cent., and Government of In. securities and internal trade bills for balance.

f) The Bank to undertake to keep the retary of State supplied with funds to the sterling charges of Government.

g) During the transitional period, the of gold and gold securities in the Re. e to be allowed to fall as low as 30 per .. if necessary.

nder this scheme, the Government would for disposal some 200 crores of silver es, and would require £103 millions of for introducing the scheme in all its es, while the cost of the scheme, as esti. ed by its authors would be about Rs. 3 crores per annum during the first five s and thereafter from 2/3 of a crore to crore.

The chief objects of the scheme are:—

a) To eliminate the threat to the cur. y inherent in the possibility of a rise he price of silver.

b) To cure the uneconomic habit of the le of holding precious metals as a store lue.

The scheme is unacceptable for the wing reasons:—

A large extra demand for gold from would cause increased competition old among the countries of the world lead to a substantial fall in gold prices a substantial curtailment of credit in their reaction on India, would on ce be unfavourable.

The estimates of the amount and time e gold demand are very uncertain; the ne in the value of silver might induce enlarged absorption of gold for non. etary purposes; a part of the note cir. tion as well as the whole amount of us rupees might seek conversion into ; the reduction of proportion of the and sterling securities in the Reserve 0 per cent. during the transitional pe. is unsafe; and if the control of the ency is meanwhile transferred to a bank, intensification of the absorption of gold ht involve a restriction on credit condi. ns in a manner and to a degree highly rimental to the country's economic pro. ss.

3) If silver were to be detaroned from present position in India and if for seve. l years India were to meet her own nor. l demand for silver by melting rupees, ver might conceivably fall below the level 24d. assumed in the scheme, especially India's action had the effect of making her silver-using countries follow suit.

4) The proposals would inflict heavy loss. on the poorer classes who have from time immemorial placed their trust in silver as e medium of exchange and as their store value, and the effort to maintain the omestic price of silver irrespective of world rice would probably fail.

5) The effect of the announcement that he Indian Government propose selling silver qual to the world's production for three ears would probably be felt in China, which ight immediately set about securing the old needed as a basis for instituting some orm of gold exchange standard. This would throw out of gear the exchange with China nd for a time paralyse the growing trade f the world with that country. India could not escape injury from widespread disloca. ion of the kind.

6) Insuperable difficulty would be en. ountered in obtaining the necessary credits. oth the Governor of the Bank of England nd the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York view the proposal with larm on the ground that it would retard he progress of monetary re-construction in Europe, would upset world prices and would e fundamentally harmful both to India and o the rest of the world

7) The cost of the scheme would be ubstantial even if the lowest estimate were ccepted.

8) The attempt to introduce gold cur. ency could only be accomplished at the cost f insecurity to those countries which have estored their monetary standards, and at he risk of delay to those countries which re now seeking with reasonable promise to do so, and this uncertainty and delay are ikely to produce higher interest rates, busi. ess disturbance and economic depression, with inevitable repercussions on the econo. ic well-being and commercial prosperity f India.

A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

10. The economic reasons against putting old into circulation are:—

(1) The greater the proportion of gold in circulation, the less the elasticity of the cur. rency system.

(2) Gold in circulation is of uncertain value for the support of exchange, for so long as the public have the option of making payments in tokens or in gold, it is the sur. plus tokens and not the gold in circulation which will seek an outlet at a time of weak exchange.

It is, therefore, unwise to contemplate the introduction of a gold currency under any conditions that can be foreseen. At the same time, the people of India should be left perfectly free to decide through their Legislature, when the proper time comes and a gold currency can be introduced without risk, whether or not they are prepared to confront its expense and to disregard its other disadvantages. Underlying the evi. dence of many witnesses in India there was the idea that gold was the most advanced form of currency, and that other nations had long denied to India a privilege which they enjoyed and highly valued themselves. The war has taught Europe to do without gold coins and experience has aroused doubts of their utility. In returning to the gold standard the nations do not aim at a return to a gold currency. Some high authorities have, in fact, expressed the view that the circulation of gold is beginning to be re. garded as a sign of backward civilisation.

11. The standard which the Commission favour may be described as a gold bullion standard, the essence of which is that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain, as at present, the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all pur. poses, but that gold should not circulate as money. An obligation should be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 4000 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is re. quired. Since gold bars are to be given in exchange for notes or silver rupees, not for export only, but for any purpose, this is not an exchange standard but an absolute gold standard.

12. A sound gold standard postulates a statutory obligation upon the currency au. thority to buy and sell gold at a price equivalent to the par value of the monetary unit, but with such an obligation that autho. rity would at once become the cheapest market for gold in India in all ordinary circumstances. This would practically des. troy the wholesale bullion market and the currency authority would, moreover, inevi. tably become involved in the performance of a task which does not properly belong to it. It is essential, therefore, that the condi. tions which are to govern the sale of gold should be so framed as to free the currency authority in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary pur. poses. This can be achieved by fixing the selling prices of gold at rates which will enable the Bank to replenish its stock of gold without loss by importation from Lon. don.

13. As a result of the obligation to sell gold bars for all purposes, it is impossible to treat any gold coin as legal tender or to mint gold for the public; otherwise, the gold from the reserves might in certain cir. cumstances pass into circulation without any contraction in the currency and thus without fulfilling the essential purpose of securing the compensatory effect of the exchanges. The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half sovereign should therefore be removed. There should be no hesitation to sacrifice the shadow of an unnecessary, and in practice little used, gold coin of legal tender, in order to obtain the substance of a real gold standard.

14. In order to emphasise the fact that gold is the standard of value of the rupee, and that the one is convertible into the other, the Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in three or five years, in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder. They might be issued in denominations of 1 tola and inte. gral number of tolas, and sold for legal tender money, rupees and notes, at a price which would give the holder an attractive yield in interest. These certificates would not stimulate a fresh demand for gold, but would constitute a powerful incentive to investment and a powerful antidote to hoard. ing, thus achieving the chief benefit that is claimed for a gold currency without any of the risk, expense and inconvenience in. volved in putting gold into circulation

15. The termination of the anomalous provision by which one form of note, the paper note, is convertible by law into an. other form, the silver note, is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or later. The existence of this obligation has in the past placed, and may conceivably again place, the currency system completely at the mercy of the price of silver. It entails keeping in the currency reserve, for the purposes of internal con. vertibility, a large stock of silver, which for external purposes is of little value. While no legal obligation for conversion into silver rupees should attach to the new notes refer. red to below, the obligation must continue in relation to the present currency notes so long as they remain in circulation, because the Government's promise to redeem them in rupees must be religiously kept Again, it should be made incumbent on the cur. rency authorities to make rupees and other coin freely available to the public in such quantities as may be required for circulation in order to foster the use of currency notes by establishing confidence in their practical convertibility. The proposal to terminate the statutory obligation implies that the coinage of silver rupees should be stopped for a long time to come, until the amount of silver rupees in circulation is reduced to the amount required for small change.

16. Concurrently with the first issue of notes of the new status, the currency au. thority should re-introduce one rupee notes which should be full legal tender and which, like other notes of the new status, should not be convertible by law into silver rupees.

17. The public should have a right to obtain change for the notes in some other form and a statutory obligation should be imposed on the currency authority to convert all notes, other than the one rupee note, on demand into legal tender money, i.e., into notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees at the option of the currency autho. rity. There should be no alteration in the legal tender character of the silver rupee.

18. It is impossible to discriminate scientifically between the purposes for which the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves are maintained. With the removal of the legal convertibility of the note into internal currency, the way will be clear for the amal. gamation of the two Reserves—a step which will assimilate the Indian system to other currency systems. The combined Reserve will also be simpler and more intelligible to the public and can be made more efficient in its working.

A CENTRAL BANK FOR INDIA.

19. The evidence has clearly brought out the necessity of a unity of policy in the control of currency and credit in a modern financial organisation, if monetary stability is to be achieved. It is also essential for the development of banking generally that the foundations of the credit organisation should be truly laid. This will only be the case if the commercial banks are able, when the necessity arises, to turn into cash a maxi. mum of their assets with a minimum of dis. turbance to general conditions. It is only through the establishment of a central bank. ing system with the facilities for re-discount. ing it affords that this end can be achieved. This has been demonstrated by the economic history of the great trading nations of the world during the last half-century. The Central Banks in other countries are en. trusted with the sole right of note issue and they are responsible for maintaining the sta. bility of the currency. They are the cus. todians of the currency and banking reserves and of the cash balances of their Governments. Their business, in the main, is confined to that of a bank of the banks and of the Government. These functions of necessity require that the character of their business should be of the soundest. Such limitations upon their business prevent the Central Banks from transacting the every day com. mercial banking business of the country and from entering into competition with the commercial banks. But, in times of stress, they intervene vigorously in the country's busines, by extending credit facilities liber. ally. They are primarily concerned with un. holding the credit of the country and guid. ing its financial policy. India should per. fect her currency and credit organisation by setting up a Central Bank with a charter framed on lines which experience has proved to be sound.

20. The question arises whether the Impe. rial Bank should be entrusted with the charter or whether it should be a wholly new institution. The idea of utilising the exist. ing organisation of the Imperial Bank is tempting at first sight, but on close consi. deration it will be found that the disadvan. tages outweigh the advantages. The Bank's charter would have to be amended radically so as to preclude it from undertaking a great many tasks which it now successfully performs as a commercial bank, thus de. priving the country of the benefit of an ela. borate and widespread organisation which makes available to the community increased commercial banking facilities and assists in fostering, among the people as a whole, the habit of banking and investment. It is pre. ferable that the Bank should be freed alto. gether from the restrictions which its pre. sent charter imposes upon it, which clearly have their origin in the hybrid character of the functions which were originally assigned to it.

Its prestige and the convenience of its present policy of the extension of branch banking may be safeguarded in various ways. For example, the Imperial Bank could come to an agreement with the new Central Bank, whereby the latter would employ the former as its agents in the *mofussil*, and, in consi. deration of this service, place at the disposal of the Imperial Bank such funds as would be required to enable the Imperial Bank's branches to become self-supporting.

21. A middle course is to confine the Im. perial Bank's functions to those of a true Central Bank in the centres where adequate commercial banking facilities exist, and to permit it to do the ordinary commercial banking business in all those localities where there is no other reputable bank established. This would, however, destroy wholesome competition by eliminating the Bank from the field of commercial banking in all the important centres, while its hybrid character would be likely to weaken its functions both as a Central Bank in the important centres and as a commercial bank in the smaller centres.

22. The proper course, therefore, is to en. trust the central banking functions to a new organisation, endowed with a charter which wholly conforms to the resuirements of a true Central Bank. The new Bank would no doubt take over from the Imperial Bank such of its organisation, staff, etc., as under the new order of things may be. come redundant for the purposes of the Im. perial Bank, and from the Government a number of officials whose experience in the management of the currency would be of particular help to the new Central Bank. The new Bank might be called the Reserve Bank of India, with its headquarters in Bom. bay, where the meetings of the Central Board should ordinarily be held. The Com. mission make various recommendations re. garding the capital of the Bank, its Board and Management, division of profits, business of the Bank, its relations with the Govern. ment of India and the Secretary of State, the note issue and Reserve requirements, the provisions of the charter etc. The main re. commendations in this connection are:—

(1) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits of the Re. serve Bank should be paid over to the Gov. ernment.

(2) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years. Not later than 5 years from the date of the charter becoming operative Govern. ment notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.

(3) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

(4) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit as stated in paragraph 11 above, the conditions for the sale of gold being framed as described in paragraph 12.

(5) The Paper Currency and Gold Stan. dard Reserves should be amalgamated, and the proportions and composition of the com. bined Reserve should be fixed by statute. The Reserve should be increased by Rs. 50 crores, *vide* (9) below.

(6) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction, with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authori. ty should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent. of the Re. serve as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent. within 10 years. During this period no fav. ourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one. half should be held in India.

(7) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of 10 years.

(8) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self-liquidating trade bills and Gov. ernment of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.

(9) A figure of Rs. 50 crores has been fix. ed as the liability in respect of the contrac. tibility of the rupee circulation. An amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in issue should be added to or sub. tracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss should accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.

(10) The Issue Department of the Re. serve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(11) The Reserve Bank should be entrust. ed with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(12) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(13) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State out. side India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 23 of the Govern. ment of India Act should be amended ac. cordingly.

(14) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January, 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January, 1931.

(15) During the transition period the cur. rency authority (i.e., the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the ex. change. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form, of which the outline is suggested.

23. The recommendations summarised above should be regarded as a comprehen. sive whole. Modifications of any of their integral parts may involve the danger of destroying their balance and so preventing the efficient and smooth working of the whole.

STABILISATION OF THE RUPEE.

24. The system of currency recommended implies the adoption of some fixed gold parity for the rupee and the stabilization of the rupee at that parity. There is no event in the foreseeable future which would be likely to make conditions more favourable for the purpose of stabilisation than they are at present and the outcome of which ought to be awaited. Stabilisation should, therefore, be effected forthwith.

25. The rupee should be stabilised in re. lation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s. 6d. for the rupee for the following reasons:—

(1) At the present exchange rate of about 1s. 6d., prices in India have already attain. ed a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large and any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment and involve widespread econo. mic disturbance.

(2) In the matter of wages also, there has been a considerable amount of adjustment. Where wages are at present fixed too high, the reduction of the exchange rate to 1s. 4d. would at best provide a temporary allevia. tion only. Its effect would be, by inflating currency to the extent of 12½ per cent., to produce a concealed reduction in wages of an equivalent percentage. Even if it does se. cure the desired equilibrium, which is highly improbable, it is not sound policy to use the currency as a lever to reduce real wages.

(3) As regards contracts, it is true that many of the current land revenue settlements were made when exchange was at 1s. 4d. but, in view of the great rise in prices since 1914, the real incidence of land revenue, mea. sured in terms of commodities, has been very materially lightened. The great bulk of the contractual obligations incurred under mod. ern conditions consist of short-term contracts and, so far as these are concerned, they ori. ginated for the most part when conditions were based on the 1s. 6d. rate or in any event after exchange had broken away from 1s. 4d.

(4) The economic effects to a reversion to 1s. 4d. would be serious, as prices and wages are not adjusted to that rate. It would produce a general rise of prices of 12½ per cent. and the change would be severely felt by consumers generally, and especially by the poorer paid members of the literate classes. It would result in an arbitrary re. duction of the real wages of labour, and its effect on foreign trade would be immediate and for a time convulsive.

(5) An important, but not decisive, fac. tor is the effect of a reduction on public finances. It would lead to increases in both Central and Provincial taxation and would probably also result in a postponement of further remissions of the Provincial Contri. butions, and a set-back to the development of nation-building projects in the Provinces. Further, the adverse effect on the budgetary equilibrium would necessarily impair the credit of India as regards borrowing

(6) Another consideration, which again is not decisive, in view of the other recom. mendations made, is that if a rise in the price of silver should take place, the 1s. 6d. rate of exchange would provide a wider margin of safety than 1s. 4d.

(7) The opportunity for a reversion to the historic rate of 1s. 4d., if it ever exist. ed, is gone and the best interests of India as a whole now require that stability should be achieved without producing those distur. bances which would be the inevitable conse. quence of adopting any rate but that which is current.

26. The arguments for reversion to the 1s. 4d. rate and the manner in which the Commission meet them are indicated below:

(1) The 1s. 4d. rate has been described as the "natural rate" for the rupee. There can, however, be no "natural" rate. If no action were taken to anchor the rupee at a particular point, there would be extensive fluctuations amidst which it would be impos. sible to distinguish any particular rate as "natural."

(2) It is urged that the 1s. 6d. rate came into being through Government manipulation of the currency. The action of Government in intervening in April 1926 to prevent a fall of exchange below 1s. 5 3/4d. was cri. ticised, though no exception has been taken to the earlier action of Government in Octo. ber 1925 in intervening to prevent a rise in exchange to 1s. 6 3/16d. If either of these tendencies was natural, it was the earlier tendency to rise above the 1s. 6d. upper gold point. In any case, if it can be shown that prices and other conditions are in adjust. ment with those of the world at large on the basis of an existent exchange rate, the question of the means by which that rate came into existence is of no practical im. portance.

(3) It has been contended that a reduc. tion in the rate would reduce the total de. mand for gold in connection with the intro. duction of a gold standard. This overlooks the fact that a reduction in the gold value of the monetary unit of 12 1/2 per cent. involves of necessity an increase of circula. tion by a similar percentage. The amount of gold in reserve required to support circula. tion would therefore be the same in either case.

(4) It has been pointed out that one must envisage the possibility of a failure of the monsoon requiring the utilisation of the gold and sterling reserves of Government to support exchange, and that the rate of 1s. 4d. would be easier to maintain than 1s. 6d. But the testing time will come whatever the rate of stabilisation and the ability to meet it will depend, not on the figure at which exchange is fixed, but on the maintenance and proper utilisation of ade. quate gold reserves

(5) It has been suggested that competi. tion with foreign countries with depreciated or depreciating currencies, such as France and Belgium, could be met by lowering In. dian exchange to 1s. 4d. But this would apply during the transition period only and the remedy, if any, must be sought elsewhere than in the manipulation of India's currency policy

(6) It has been maintained that the cheap. ness of gold leads to an abnormal absorption of gold by India, and that a 1s. 4d. rate will be a wholesome check. India's appe. tite for gold cannot, however, be cured by lowering her exchange. The only sure way to eradicate this wasteful habit is to stabi. lise currency, establish confidence in its sta. bility, educate people in the habit of invest. ment, and extend banking facilities.

(7) Another argument for reduction in the rate is the possibility of a fall of world gold prices in the near future. But it must be assumed that the period of catastrophic disturbances is over, and that future move. ments of prices will proceed on more normal lines. If India suffers at all, she will suffer with the rest of the world, but it is a risk which she cannot escape if she adopts, and adheres to, a gold standard. Moreover, it is a risk to which she will be subject what. ever the rate at which exchange is stabilised.

(8) A minor advantage claimed for the 1s. 4d. rate is that at that rate the sovereign is equivalent precisely to Rs. 15 whereas at 1s. 6d. the sovereign is equivalent to Rs. 13.5-4, a very inconvenient sum. This objec. tion will lose much of its force if the legal tender character of the sovereign is removed.

(9) Broadly speaking, the arguments which have been brought forward to prove that reversion to 1s. 4d. would be beneficial, merely show that, during a period of adjust. ment of conditions to that rate, certain sections of the community (e.g., debtors, ex. porters, and employers of labours) would be benefited at the expense of certain other sec. tions (e.g., creditors, importers, and wage earners.). They do not show that there would be any substantial permanent benefit even to any section at the expense of another, still less to the country as a whole.

MISCELLANEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

27. The Commission take the opportunity of making the following minor recommendations:—

(1) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bilingual Bill forms, should be on sale at post offices.

(2) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India.

(3) Every effort should be made to reme. dy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

28. In his Minute of Dissent, Sir Pur. shotamdas Thakurdas expresses his agreement with the gold bullion standard recom. mended by his colleagues subject to an un. equivocal guarantee of non-interference with the inflow of gold into India except with due publicity and the concurrence of the Legis. lature. He does not appreciate the neces. sity of the recommendation to demonetise the sovereign, but, in view of the opinion held by his colleagues, he does not press his objection. The main points on which he differs from his colleagues are those relat. ing to—

(1) the formation of a separate Reserve Bank of India, and

(2) the stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 6d. gold.

As regards (1), while he fully appreciates the reasons which have induced his colleagues to propose the creation of a new central bank, and recognises that this is perhaps the ideal system, he is of opinion that, in the special conditions of India, the ends in view will be better served by developing the Imperial Bank of India into a full-fledged central bank. As regards (2), his conclusions are generally at variance with those of his colleagues and he recommends the 1s. 4d. rate. He considers that the greater part of the general adjustment of prices to 1s. 6d. is still to come; no adjustment in wages has taken place, and none will hereafter, with. out a struggle; until adjustment is com. plete, a 1s. 6d. ratio presents the foreign manufacturer with an effective though indi. rect bounty of 12½ per cent; a change to 1s. 6d. hits the large bulk of the debtor class to the benefit of the creditor class; any tampering with the standard of value is bound to have serious political effects in India and to cause distrust in its currency system and the financial administration of the country; the 1s. 4d. rate was recommend. ed by the Fowler Committee as a "perma. nent rate," the Government and the people of India stand committed to the principles recommended by that Committee and the rate should not be changed except under absolute and unavoidable necessity; the ques. tion of the ratio is no less important than the question of the standard and the stabili. zation of the rupee at 1s. 6d. will create a great disturbance in India's economic organ. isation, especially if lean years arrive, in which case the steps taken to maintain ex. change may deplete the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of her people in the currency system; and, finally, the 1s. 4d. ratio stood for 20 years even during the American crisis, till 1917, and was only dis. turbed as a result of the War in common with the ratios of other countries in the world.

29. As regards the Minute of Dissent, the members of the Commission other than Sir

(Continued on page 11.)

CURRENCY COMMISSION REPORT.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

The following Press Communique, dated Simla, 4th August, has been issued containing the orders of the Government of India on the Report of the Currency Commission:—

The Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India have con. sidered the important and comprehensive report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which is published for general information to. day.

2. The report deals with the following main topics:—(a) the establishment of a gold standard for India, (b) the creation of a Central Bank, its organisa. tion and responsibilities, (c) the ratio of the rupee to gold, and (d) the ar. rangements to be adopted during the period which must elapse before the Cen. tral Bank can be brought into being.

3. The Commission recognise that the projects comprising (a) and (b) re. quire certain preparatory work and cannot be given effect to at once. Their recommendations on these heads demand careful study from Government and the public before questions of legislation can be taken up, but it is necessary to indicate at once the Government's intentions as regards (c) and (d).

4. After full consideration of the Report and the Minute of Dissent annex. ed thereto, the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India are satisfied that it is in the interests of India to adopt as the ratio of the rupee to gold the rate of 1s. 6d. gold which is recommended in the Report.

5. The Report indicates the method by which this ratio should be estab. lished in the interim period prior to the transfer of responsibility for the con. trol of the currency to a Central Bank. The Commission have recommended a procedure for linking the rupee to gold by placing the currency authority under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at appropriate prices with reference to the accepted gold parity of the rupee. The Commission are further of opinion that the obligation to maintain the value of the currency at the parity established should be embodied in statu. tory form.

6. Recognising the importance of establishing the stability of exchange on a statutory basis as soon as possible, the Government of India will lay proposals covering the matter referred to in the two immediately preceding paragraphs before the Legislature at the forthcoming session at Simla. Meanwhile, in order to remove any uncertainty, the Government of India announce, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, that they will take such steps as may be necessary to prevent any undue fluctuation in the exchange value of the rupee in order to confine the movements of exchange within the ap. proximate upper and lower gold points as calculated on the basis of a 1s. 6d. gold rupee, viz., 1s. 6-3/16d. and 1s. 5¾d. respectively.

THE "MAD VENTURE."

(Continued from page 7.)

ment of Bombay to carry it out department. ally?

14. Was the urgency of the scheme so great that, notwithstanding the aforesaid unsettled conditions, it was prudent and reasonable to undertake it in 1920?

15. Was Sir George Buchanan's estimate of time and cost based upon a dredger working 15 hours a day and delivering each hour 2,000 cubic yards of dredger filling to the site to be reclaimed?

16. Was it practicable to work a dredger for such a length of time each day? If so, was it, in fact, done and throughout what period? If the dredger did not work for hours a day, why did it not do so?

17. Were the specifications and designs of Sir George Buchanan for the dredger, "Sir George Lloyd" hereinafter called the dredger and the "Colaba" fit and proper for the intended work?

18. Did the makers guarantee that the dredger would discharge 2,000 cubic yards of soft clay per hour through a floating pipe line to a distance of 5,000 feet?

19. Did the dredger before delivery under proper test conditions in fact give the guaranteed output?

20. Was the dredger, when delivered in all respects in accordance with the contract?

If not, in what respect or respects did one or other or both fail to conform thereto?

21. For how many days did the dredger work, and for how many hours of each day in the seasons of:—(1) 1923-24; (2) 1924-25 (3) 1925-26.

22. What was the amount of material dredged from the sea-bed and the amount deposited and retained throughout each of the periods respectively?

How does it compare with the estimate of Sir George Buchanan of 30,000 cubic yards per working day delivered on the reclamation site?

THE DREDGER "KALU."

23. As regards the dredger "Kalu" when did she commence work? What was her guaranteed output? Did she give the said output and what was her actual output for each and every day she worked?

24. Did any and what estimated amount of dredged filling escape through the rubble wall?

25. If any and did so escape, was that in consequence of any defect in the original design of the said wall, or because of some and what departure from the original specification or some other and what cause?

26. Were the operations carried out by those in charge of the dredgers and pumping station with all reasonable skill and diligence?

27. If the amount of dredged filling is found to have fallen below the estimate of deposit to what is this deficiency due?

28. If we decide to recommend that the work should be continued wholly or in part, should it be carried out by: (i) the Development Directorate, (ii) the Public Works Department, (iii) Independent Contractors, and (iv) Or some other and what agency?

29. Should any future reclamation be effected by (a) dredged filling, (b) dry filling (c) or a combination of the two?

30. What would be the probable cost occasioned and the length of time required to complete Block 8. Is its completion in the circumstances a reasonable business proposition?

31. What would be the probable cost occasioned and the length of time required to complete Blocks 1 and 2?

Are the completion of these in the circumstances a reasonable business proposition?

32. If we decide to recommend that the work should proceed on one or more of the said blocks, should a recommendation be also made: (i) to continue the filling in of Blocks 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or some and which are of them, (ii) or should the scheme be abandoned as far as they are concerned, (iii) or should the question of continuing the reclamation of some or all of the blocks from 3 to 7 be suspended until the financial results of any reclaimed Blocks are known or can be estimated with fair certainty?

32. When and under what circumstances was the original estimate of 367.61 lakhs increased to 702.43 akhs; and the eventual cost now estimated at 1101 lakhs? What are the figures which make up the two latter amounts?

34. Who decided upon the system of building the reclamation wall and the quantity of plant required for it?

35. Was this a proper and economical system or could a better one have been devised?

36. Why were the 20 tons blocks shown on the 1919 scheme abandoned and when and by whom was it decided to abandon their use?

37. Generally, if the work has not been carried out in accordance with Sir George Buchanan's estimate, can it be said how and in what manner the failure has arisen and to whom it is attributable?

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS PRODUCED.

Mr. Alfred Mackie, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department, was the first witness examined by the Committee. He produced the following documents before the Committee for their information:—

(1) Outline of History of the Scheme compiled from Government records.

(2) Report of the Committees 1887, 1897 and 1907, referred to in No. 1.

(3) Report of the Military Lands Committee 1904.

(4) Report of Messrs. Lowther, Kidd and Co., 1912 embodying a proposed Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

(It was this Scheme that Sir G. Buchanan was called in 1919 to examine and report on.)

(5) Report of the Committee which investigated this Scheme in November, 1913.

(6) Sir G. Buchanan's Report of September, 1919.

(7) Correspondence leading upto the Secretary of State's sanction to the Scheme and to the method of financing it.

(8) Correspondence leading up to the appointment of Messrs. Meik and Buchanan as engineers of the Scheme.

(9). Speech of Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, introducing the bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 and the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

(10) Correspondence with Messrs. C. S. Meik and Buchanan regarding the execution of the works in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and the termination of the agreement with Messrs. C. S. Meik and Buchanan.

SIR G. BUCHANAN'S REPORT.

(11) Report of Sir George Buchanan on his visit to Bombay in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

(12) First and second ad-interim reports of the Advisory Committee dealing with the Scheme.

(13) Correspondence and notes regarding the termination of the agreement with Messrs. Meik and Buchanan and the responsibility of the firm and Sir George Buchanan in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

(14) Correspondence and notes regarding the responsibility of Messrs. William Simons and Company, Messrs. Sir John Biles and Co., and Sir George Buchanan in connection with the stiffening of the intermediate Pumping Station "Colaba."

(15) Memo by Sir George Buchanan to the press regarding the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme; and the Department's comments thereon.

(16) Report by Sir Alexander Gibb on the Scheme, dated February, 1926.

(17) Copy of the debates on Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole's resolution referred to at page 173 of the Development Department proceedings for July, 1921, also two volumes of reference to the Bombay Development Schemes in the Legislative Council during the session February March 1926.

(18) Report on some results of the work done by the dredgers "Jinga" and "Kalu."

(19) Annual reports of the Development Directorate since its formation.

(20) Press Note publishing correspondence with Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., regarding the charges made by him against the Development Directorate and a copy of the reply of Mr. Nariman to the last letter of the Government included in the Press Note.

MR. MACKIE'S EVIDENCE.

In reply to a question from the Chairman, Mr. Mackie said that he was the Acting Secretary to the Government, Development Department, and he came in touch with the Department first in April 1926. Mr. Mackie added that the documents he had placed before the Committee were not a complete statement of the details of the origin and progress of the Scheme. He was quite prepared to place any more documents that were required by the Committee. Mr. Mackie suggested that the Committee might publish the documents or any part thereof necessary with their report and but they should not be made public otherwise.

The Chairman said that although the documents would be considered as privileged, they would not be treated as confidential.

Mr. Mackie agreed to this.

"MAD VENTURE."

Mr. Billimoria inquired of the witness whether the Government had got the report made by a firm of engineers in 1914 regarding the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme describing it (the Scheme) as a "mad venture."

Witness said he would search for it and produce it.

The Chairman was heard to say that the report in question was already submitted.

Witness, on being asked to mention the names of those retired persons whose evidence if taken would lead the Committee to come to a correct conclusion, stated the names of Messrs. R. D. Bell, G. R. Martin and Mody, all of whom were in England.

DIRECTOR OF INDIAN MARINE.

The next witness examined by the Committee was Captain E. J. Headlam, Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.

President: Did the Government of Bombay ask your advice regarding the advisability of dredging on a large scale or as to the nature of the sea or as to the experience you had gained from the use of dredgers of a particular type?

Witness: As far as I know, no consultation was made.

President: Did Sir George Buchanan ever make similar enquiries as to whether dredging would be freely allowed or about the advisability of the scheme?

Witness: No. As far as I know, he made no enquiries of the R.I.M. regarding any of these matters. The first information we got was through the map which the Development Department sent marking the area over which they proposed to dredge.

ABANDON THE SCHEME.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya: What do you think, speaking generally, is the reason of the failure of the dredger not giving the minimum result?

Witness: In my opinion it must be the length of the pipe lines. It is too long.

Continuing, he said that his own personal opinion was that the scheme should not be completed. Even if it was completed, it would not be a financial success in his opinion. There would not be any comparison between the output of the modern suction dredger and their dredger.

SIR L. HEPPER'S NOTE

Sir Lawless Hepper, the Director of Development submitted to the Committee a Note on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme with special reference to the causes of the anticipated excess over the sanctioned Project Estimate. In the course of this Note he said:—

The Development Department was formed in November 1920, and the preparation of a detailed project estimate was put in hand. This estimate amounted to Rs. 702.43 lakhs against Sir George Buchanan's estimate of Rs. 367.61 lakhs. The excess was due to the fact that, since Sir George Buchanan prepared his estimate, the prices of machinery, materials, fuel and labour had risen considerably. Also Sir George Buchanan's estimate had been based on exchange at Rs. 12 to the £., whereas, when the plant was imported, the rate was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15 to the £. Moreover, insufficient provision had been made by Sir George Buchanan for the cost of the subsequent development of the reclaimed area in the way of roads, storm water drainage, sewerage, lighting, etc. The detailed project estimate which was based on Sir George Buchanan's estimate of five million cubic yards of actual filling per annum, was sanctioned by the Government of Bombay under Government Resolution No. S.C. 1856 dated the 5th October 1922. Work on the construction of the sea wall was commenced in the cold weather 1920-21. The dredger arrived in Bombay in March 1922, and dredging operations in the harbour began in December, 1923.

The figure of dredging for the season 1924-25, show 1,261,986 cubic yards dredged from the harbour and only 680,438 cubic yards retained in the reclamation, against Sir George Buchanan's estimate of 5 million cubic yards dredged and 5 million cubic yards retained. There was not only, therefore, a large deficiency in the amount of material dredged, when compared with the specified output of the dredger, but there was also a very considerable loss as between the material dredged and the material retained.

The actual results of the working of the Port Trust dredgers "Kalu" and "Jinga" are recorded in detail in a report stated to have been prepared by the late Mr. Messent, Chief Engineer of the Port Trust, and printed about the year 1915. Taking the results obtained by actual measurement, the figures are as follows:—

Dredger	Quantity of material dredged brass.	Number of pumping hours.
"Kalu"	14,33,005	6,066
"Jinga"	21,91,754	5,841
Total	36,24,759	11,907

This is equivalent to an average output of 304 brass, or 1,126 cubic yards, per pumping hour. The material in which these dredgers were working is described in the report as "silt and clay," and there seems to no reason to suppose that the material forming the bed of the harbour in one locality is greatly different from that in another.

BUCHANAN'S BLUNDER.

Sir George Buchanan, in his report to Government, dated 15th December, 1924, stated as follows:—

"The 'Sir George Lloyd' and 'Colaba' were designed to discharge 2,000 cubic yards of soft clay per hour through 10,000 feet of 42-inch pipes. 'Last season the material actually dealt with was not soft clay but silt and stiff clay,' with some sand stones, 'which,' although much better than soft clay from the point of view of suitable material for reclamation, 'is heavier and more difficult to pass through the pipe line.' Until considerably more work has been done it is impossible to say of what the bulk of the material to be dredged will consist, but I think it is safe to assume that we shall not get the full output of 2,000 cubic yards per hour and that fact must be faced. If we get two-thirds of the total output we shall be doing well, and naturally the time required to complete the work and the cost of pumping will be increased."

"A CURIOUS COMMENTARY."

It is a curious commentary on what has been written above, that Sir George Buchanan should, in December 1924, have warned Government that his estimate of the output of the dredger was unlikely to be reached, stating as the reason that 'the material actually being dealt with was not "soft clay," but material of the exact description given in paragraph 7 of Messrs. Lowther, Kidd and Co.'s report, viz., "silt and stiff clay." '

From the figures of annual output given in paragraph 5 above it will be seen that during the three season that the plant has been in use a total quantity of 3,950,147 cubic yards of material has been dredged from the harbour in 4,221 pumping hours, equivalent to an output of 936 cubic yards per pumping hour. The Chief Engineer is of opinion that with the material available in the harbour an average output of 1,000 cubic yards per pumping hour is not likely to be exceeded.

SIR L. HEPPER'S ADMISSIONS.

From the foregoing notes it will be seen that had it been possible, as Sir George Buchanan assumed, to obtain the whole of the material by dredging from the harbour, and to complete the reclamation at the rate of 5 million cubic yards of consolidated filling per annum, the work would have been completed in five years, within the sanctioned project estimate of Rs. 702.43 lakhs. The actual annual cost of working the dredging plant is less than provided for in that estimate; but, owing to the deficiency of the output, the expenditure will have to be incurred over a longer period. From the foregoing examination of the case the following conclusions appear to be justified:—

(1) Sir George Buchanan, knowing that much of the material to be dealt with was clay which was "stiff and unctuous" (a description which he accepted), and having available the full data dealing with the performances of Messrs. Simons' dredgers "Kalu" and "Jinga" in the Bombay harbour, was wanting in ordinary caution in assuming, for purposes of his estimate, that the dredger, "Sir George Lloyd," designed to dredge 2,000 cubic yards per pumping hour in "soft clay," would give that output when working in the material described in the report of Messrs. Lowther, Kidd and Co., as available in the harbour.

(2) Further, that owing to insufficient study or appreciation of the conditions as regards tides and weather at Colaba, he over-estimated the number of hours of useful work which the plant would be able to perform per annum, and underestimated the length of pipe line required.

(3) That as a result of these initial errors he framed his estimate on the basis of an output of 5 million cubic yards of material dredged from the harbour per annum, whereas experience has shown that 2 million cubic yards is hardly likely to be exceeded.

BUCHANAN'S DISASTROUS ESTIMATES

(4) That Sir George Buchanan's estimate was further vitiated because he assumed that 5 million cubic yards of material dredged from the harbour would produce 5 million cubic yards of consolidated filling, making no allowance for losses, which with the type of wall designed by him, were inevitable; and which, in any case, the experience of the Port Trust should have warned him to expect.

(5) That his assumption that the whole of the material required could be obtained from Harbour having proved to be incorrect, it has been necessary to supplement the dredging in the harbour by dredging in Back Bay, involving additional expenditure on plant, and higher working unit costs.

(6) That by a combination of the mistakes referred to above, Sir George Buchanan overestimated, to an extent which has proved disastrous, the vital figure on which the cost, and time for completion, of the whole scheme depended, viz., the probable rate of progress, as measured in terms of consolidated filling per annum.

(7) And, finally, that Sir George Buchanan was jointly responsible with Sir John Biles for the design of the "Colaba" which has proved to be defective, on account of structural weakness and/or the want of sufficient means to compensate for unequal loading of the engines.

Examined by Sir Grimwood Mears, the Chairman of the Committee, Sir Lawless gave a list of names of the engineers and secretaries of the Development Department since 1920. Witness then gave the history of the Back Bay Scheme since 1913 and said in 1919 the report of Sir George Buchanan was in the hands of Government of Bombay. Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay at the time announced in the Legislative Council that the Back Bay Scheme was approved by the Government which was one of the largest schemes of Government of Bombay. Witness said he was appointed Director of Development in 1920.

Q: Can you give any instance of reclamation of sea side ever attempted on the same scale by Messrs. Meik Buchanan and Co.?

A: I do not know.

Q: Have you had any practical experience of reclaiming open sea front?

A: No.

Witness was then asked in regard to the qualifications of Mr. Lewis, an Engineer of Back Bay Reclamation and witness said he was appointed by Messrs. Meik, Buchanan and Company.

Q: Did you ever discuss with him what was his experience on work of open sea-face?

A: No.

Q: Were you quite pleased with the quality of the clay till March 1924?

A: Yes.

Q: Does your report till December 1924, speak of hard clay?

A: No.

Q: When you became Director in 1920, I suppose there was some preliminary consultation before your appointment?

A: I was asked by Sir George Lloyd whether I would take up the appointment and after some consideration I agreed.

Q: Did you see the report of Messrs. Meik, Buchanan before you became Director?

A: No.

Q: You must have read Kidd's and Buchanan's reports very carefully?

A: I had studied Buchanan's with great care.

Q: Were you satisfied with Buchanan's report?

A: At the time I did not think there was anything unsatisfactory except for the prices.

Q: Did you notice that in their report Buchanan had described the clay as soft while Kidd hard?

A: Yes.

Q: When did it strike you that dredging was unsatisfactory?

A: After the first season.

Q: Have you had any misgiving about the dredging?

A: Sir George Buchanan told us that we should wait till the end of the season.

Q: From May 1924, you were feeling uneasy in regard to the amount dredging done?

A: Yes.

Q: Did Sir George Buchanan and Mr. Kidd said in their reports that they had complete confidence in the success of their scheme?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you have any doubt in regard to the success?

A: No.

Q: Did you have as Director had any doubt that the scheme would not be a great financial success?

A: No.

"WE HAD NO EXPERIENCE."

Q: Did you consider in November 1920, that the type of wall as advocated by Sir George Buchanan would not be a success?

A: We had no experience to believe that it would not be a success.

Q: The first estimate was 367 lacs?

A: Yes.

Q: It was on that estimate that Government of India sanctioned the scheme?

A: Yes.

Q: By that time you had to assure yourself very carefully in regard to the estimates that they were approximately correct. Did the figures disturb you?

A: No. We had forecast of expenses on the basis of the estimates.

Q: In February 1921, do you recollect Sir C.H. Setalvad saying that the cost would be Rs. 32 crores?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you think the financial prospect sufficiently good to go on with the scheme.

Witness was heard to say: I did not think.

Witness was then examined on the work of the dredgers. He said that the dredgers arrived in March, 1922, and began work in December, 1923.

The cost was £450,000. The loss of interest was £40,000 during the non-working period.

Q: Supposing it was decided to start work from Blocks 1 and 8 instead of both ends of the sea would not the dredger had begun work from October 1922?

Witness was heard to say that they carried out the work according to the original programme.

HOODWINKING THE PUBLIC.

The Chairman then directed his examination in regard to the progress of the work and read a passage from Sir Lawless Hepper's report in 1923, stating that the reclamation scheme was making a steady progress and also read from his statement presented before the Committee that the dredgers could not work half the estimate as shown in the original programme and was asked that when he told the general public that the Back Bay Scheme made steady progress did he not know that the progress did not record the estimate?

A: I did not mean it.

Q: Did you not mean that it was not making steady progress?

A: It was not making steady progress as Sir Buchanan had promised. What I meant was that there was no interruption in the work.

Q: You know that far from being steady progress it was the most serious loss?

A: Yes.

Q: In October 1922 sanction was given by Government for revised estimates?

A: Yes.

Q: Is there anything in the report of the Director in regard to increased cost?

A: No. I can't remember.

Q: As Director of the Department if you had placed the crudest facts before the Government, would not have something happened? Why did you spare Buchanan? Either Government would have carried out Buchanan's scheme or they would have made some other arrangement.

A: The matter was discussed between the Government of Bombay and Buchanan.

Witness was then asked in regard to the working hours of the dredgers and he said he did not consider the point in regard to the working hours.

Q: You were in India for so many years and were also agent of a railway company and you should have considered whether 15 hours were a working proposition?

A: Government had accepted the plan and I had to do it.

Q: Was it not your duty to tell Government that it could not be done?

A: I could not say that at that stage.

Q: Did not 15 hours a day strike you as impracticable?

A: No. Two shifts a day were not impracticable.

Q: Does it strike you impracticable now?

A: Yes.

Questions were then put in regard to the dredger "Kalu." Witness said he was a trustee of Bombay Port Trust from 1913 but did not know the capacity of "Kalu's" capacity for work.

DIDN'T OCCUR TO HIM.

Q: Dredger was the crux of the whole thing. It is no use making sea wall unless you have proper material.

A: The scheme was already set out and we were asked to carry out the plan of the experts.

Q: Did it not occur to any one to ask the Port Trust in regard to their experience of dredging sea bed?

A: It did not occur any one to enquire of them.

At this stage Sir Lawless Hepper's examination was adjourned till to-day.

AT THE MERCY OF THE WAVES

Photo by E. A. C.

The unfinished Sea-wall of the Back Bay reclamation at the mercy of the angry waves during the monsoon.

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THE LEGALISED LOOT.

(Continued from page 9.)

Purshotamdas Thakurdas have added a few paragraphs to the Report, the substance of which is that they do not accept the historic retrospect in the Minute; that no useful purpose would be served by attempting to apportion praise or blame for what is past; that any such attempt would probably result in injustice because currency theory and practice have undergone a steady process of evolution during the last quarter of a century, and it would be unfair in the light of later experience to condemn steps or decisions which were taken before that experience was acquired; that they do not regard the Government or the people of India as committed to the principles recommended by the Fowler Committee to any greater extent than they stand committed to the principles recommended by other committees which have been accepted and acted on; that they have held themselves free to make any recommendation which appeared to them to be desirable in the interests of India whether they agreed or did not agree with the principles previously accepted; that as regards the reversion to the 1s. 4d. rate suggested by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, there is no argument advanced by him which did not receive their most careful consideration; that the accuracy and the completeness of the figures on which his arguments are based have not the authority of the Commission; and, finally, that the whole Minute contains many statements and inferences with which they have not thought it necessary or even relevant to deal but which they in no way accept.

BUREAUCRATIC "FAIT ACCOMPLI."

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' DISSENTING MINUTE

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The main cleavage of opinion between Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and the other Commissioners occurred on their recommendation for stabilizing the rupee. The Commission observes that, after considering all the foreseeable circumstances, it has come to the conclusion that it is safer to stabilize now than to wait. The Majority declare that the effect of exchange on public finances has not been considered to be a decisive factor, though it is pointed out that 1s. 4d. Government finances would seriously suffer because Government budget was based on 1sh. 6d. and the immediate loss of reversion to sixteen pence exchange would require to be made up by increases in taxation if the budget was to be balanced. The chief reason the Majority adduce in favour of the recommendation is that prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large and any change in rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment and involve wide economic disturbance. The Majority recognise that the available statistics of prices and wages are far from perfect, and reliable deductions from them are difficult, but they are strengthened in their conclusions by the steadiness of exchange, of the course of India's foreign trade in recent months and also by the experience of other countries which have stabilized their exchanges recently. They do not accept the charge of manipulation of exchange by Government. Expansion and contraction of currency to 9 crores and 8 crores respectively during the busy season was not excessive in any case as prices and other conditions are in adjustment with those of the world at large. On the basis of the existent exchange rate the question of the means by which that rate came into existence is of no practical importance. The Majority discuss at length the arguments adduced in favour of 1sh. 4d. and reject them showing that these arguments merely showed that during the period of adjustment certain sections of the community such as debtors, exporters and employers of labour would be benefitted at the expense of other sections such as creditors, importers and wage-earners, but these arguments did not show that there would be any substantial permanent benefit even to any section at the expense of another, still less to the country as a whole. The remedy to meet the competition of countries with depreciated currencies must be sought elsewhere. The Commission emphasises that their recommendations regarding the currency system, Gold Bullion Standard and Reserve Bank are interdependent.

BOUNTY OF 12 P. C. TO FOREIGNERS.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has appended a comprehensive minute of dissent. While agreeing with the Gold Bullion Standard, he urges the unequivocal guarantee of non-interference with the inflow of gold into India except with due publicity and concurrence of the legislature. As regards the Reserve Bank he considers the scheme proposed by his colleagues as ideal and opines that the reorganised Imperial Bank would have better served the purpose of a Central Bank. On the question of exchange Sir Purshottamdas' conclusions are generally at variance with those of his colleagues. He holds that the general adjustment of prices to 1sh. 6d. is still to come; that no adjustment in wages has taken place and none will hereafter without a struggle and that until adjustment is complete 1sh. 6d. ratio presents the foreign manufacturer with an effective though indirect bounty of 12 1/2 per cent. A change to 1sh. 6d. hits the large bulk of debtors who particularly need protection to the benefit of creditors; that any tampering with the standard of value is bound to have serious political effects in India and to cause distrust in its currency system and the financial administration of the country. Sir Purshottamdas recalls that 1sh. 4d. was recommended by the Fowler Committee as a permanent rate and the Government and the people of India stand committed to the principle recommended by that Committee, and the rate should not be changed except under absolute and unavoidable necessity. The question of the ratio is no less important than the question of the standard and the stabilization of the rupee at 1sh. 6d. will create a great disturbance in India's economic organisation, especially if lean years arrive, in which case steps taken to maintain the exchange may deplete the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of her people in the currency system. The ratio of 1sh. 4d. stood for 20 years even during the American crisis till 1917 and was only disturbed as a result of the war in common with the ratio of other countries and that, too, mainly because of the embargo on the import of gold. Why take the risk of abandoning this natural ratio, he asks? Concluding, he declares that the facts and figures he has quoted conclusively show that the Executive had made up their minds to work up to 1sh. 6d. ratio long before the Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed they presented to the Commission the issue in this regard as a "fait accompli" achieved by them not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while the Commission was in session. He declares that he cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country. Other commissioners briefly reply to Mr. Purshottamdas' minute challenging his facts and maintaining the position they have taken up in their report.—A.P.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN EDGE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Sir John Edge is dead.—Reuter.

[Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, 1886-98, Member of Council of India, 1898-1908, Member of Judicial Committee, Privy Council, 1909. Died at the age of 85.]

RT HON. JOHN XAVIER MERRIMAN

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Cape Town. The death has occurred of John Xavier Merriman.—Reuter.

[Born in 1841 in Somersetshire; went to South Africa in 1861; entered politics in 1869; joined Molteno Ministry, 1875-78; appointed Treasurer-General in 1898-1900; Prime Minister and Treasurer 1908-10; Member of National Convention for Union.]

M'LLE LENGLEN BECOMES PROFESSIONAL.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Paris.—It is officially announced that M'lle Lenglen has signed a contract to become a professional, and play in the exhibition matches, indoors as well as outdoors, in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Mexico for four months.—Reuter.

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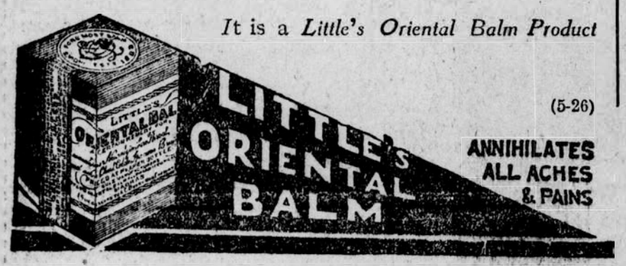

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